

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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TORONTO

BRITISH AND ITALIANS ARE MIXING IT IN AFRICA WITH GREATER ACTIVITY. LEFT, A CAPTURED ITALIAN GUN WHICH SUFFERED A DIRECT HIT. RIGHT, TOWING A CAPTURED TANK.

A lot of old friends from past competitions and a lot of new friends figure in the prize list of the Children's Zoo Photographic Competition, in which the chief prize was won by Mr. E. R. White, of Toronto. Page Four is devoted to the winning pictures.

We offer two prizes of Ten Dollars and Five Dollars respectively, for the best and second best small essays on "My Impressions of Canada," written by an evacuee schoolboy or school-girl from the British Isles now attending school in Canada. Detailed rules next week.

THE report comes from London that a Messerschmitt fighter crashed into the English Channel just off Folkestone. The pilot had his arm and leg broken. Seeing his plight, an English officer who was training soldiers on the quayside stripped off his uniform, swam three-hundred yards out and hauled the German to safety. The English officer's name is Maurice Edward Jacobs, and he is a Jew.

This recalls another story. It took place at a German seaside resort on the Baltic about ten years ago. The holiday-makers were suddenly alarmed by pitiful cries for help which came from far out; a man had got into difficulties there. Without thinking twice a good swimmer who was among the crowd plunged into the water and brought the victim ashore. The drowning man was Wilhelm Kube, who after Hitler's accession to power became the omnipotent Gauleiter of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia's central province in which Berlin is situated. He has since landed in prison because he perpetrated his corruption too obviously. He made a practice of extorting large amounts of money from Jews for "protecting" them. The life-saver was a Jewish doctor.

When he reached the beach with Kube he began to revive him, because Kube was unconscious, more from funk than anything else, for the sea was quite calm. After a while Kube opened his eyes and saw that his helper was a Jew. Frantically he pushed him away, struggling with hands and feet, and shouted hysterically: "I am Wilhelm Kube. How dare you dirty Jew lay hands on me!" Embarrassed and quietly the Jew went. But Kube did not jump back into the sea.

Looking Forward

IT IS a long time since Canadians have had so authoritative a pronouncement concerning the war, its present state and its future prospects, as was delivered recently in Vancouver

Prof. B. Wilkinson thinks that Hitler has united the English-speaking world "for keeps". Page 5.

THE FRONT PAGE

by the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Edward Beatty has been little heard from in recent months owing to the state of his health, but his Vancouver utterance, which showed no signs of any impairment of physical or intellectual vigor, evidently marks his return to his old and important post among the leading advisers of the Canadian people. He is a man of such sound practical common sense, and has such immense sources of information at his disposal, that this return is most welcome.

Sir Edward's most important observations related to the process by which the victory of democracy could be established and asserted. He dismissed as "unthinkable" the idea of a peace conference with Hitler and Mussolini; and indeed the mere attending of such a conference by a British delegation would be a surrender of everything for which Great Britain entered the war. He predicted that the war would continue until revolutionary alterations had occurred in the governments of several countries, "and that we may even see the necessity of policing a great deal of Europe, by comparatively large numbers of troops, until order can be restored and the life of many nations assumes a more normal aspect." A necessary condition for this latter action is of course the

previous establishment of complete air superiority by Great Britain, so that the Empire air training plan in which Canada has so important a part becomes an absolutely essential element in the eventual pacification of Europe.

These things will not be attained in a short time. It may not be very long before the rising air power of the British Empire becomes sufficient to ensure the British Isles against anything like the present rate of destructive visitation; but that is as far as we can hope to get within a period that can be computed in weeks. Once our air superiority is established it is highly possible that the organized military resistance of Germany and Italy will not be very prolonged. But a long task of police work and reconstruction will unquestionably follow, in the course of which the attitude of Russia—to which Sir Edward did not refer—will become a matter of prime importance. We are not, and we fancy Sir Edward is not, among those who feel that there must of necessity be another campaign against Russia after Germany has been disposed of. That Russia will take such pickings as she can out of the break-up of the Central Powers is certain enough; but she will be no more anxious to engage in large scale hostilities with a powerful enemy such as

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE Germans are claiming that the British are using the sinking of the evacuee ship to stir up American indignation. More fifth columnist stuff.

It's hard to get inter
The idea of winter.

Old Anemic Manuscript.

All eyes are on the Mediterranean these days. And still they can't see the Italian navy.

A refugee from Germany says the mentality of German youth has been completely debased by war doctrine. We know, that warped outlook.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the person before you in the rooming house will have remembered to clean up the tub.

The Germans are sadly reaching the conclusion that the only troops which can successfully invade Great Britain are more Empire troops.

The Americans are alarmed over Nazi fifth column work in Mexico. It is possible, of course, that the United States may wake up one morning and find Mexicanized warfare right on its doorstep.

Canada's war effort seems to be really getting under way. There have been fewer speeches about it.

Question of the Hour: "Isn't it time you started cleaning out the furnace pipes?"

First Republican campaign manager pouring out drink for Second Republican campaign manager: "Say Wendell Willkie."

Japan, Germany and Italy are probably regretting that they invented the "undeclared war." The United States in giving aid to Britain has taken a leaf out of their book.

Esther says she's sorry it's going to be a long war, but still it will give her time to finish knitting her pair of socks.

Great Britain will then be than she is now to go to war with Germany. Russia will never be dangerous to an Empire which possesses an unquestionable mastery of the sea and of the air.

The defeat of Germany and Italy should leave Great Britain in a position to impose her will, in more or less close conjunction with the United States, upon every portion of the world which can be reached by a warship or an aeroplane. Since her will, and that of the United States with her, aims at only the reestablishment of peace and peaceful commerce among the nations of the world, allowing to each of them the political and economic institutions of their choice (provided that they show respect for the institutions of others), there should be nothing in this situation to cause alarm to any but tyrants and aggressors.

Napoleon Did It Too

IS HISTORY repeating itself? So far, Hitler's invasion of England has been very like Napoleon's, and the suggestion is that it may end the same way. Napoleon, it will be remembered, worked for more than two years on preparations for his invasion, assembled an army of 150,000 men based on Boulogne together with myriads of boats for their transportation, and constantly practised his men in embarkation and disembarkation. He had an elaborate plan of invasion, but it did not work out because there was an obstacle he was unable to dispose of—the British Navy holding the Channel. Today the British Navy still holds the Channel. And, with the Royal Navy, there is the Royal Air Force. Hitler's troops and supply trains on the French and Belgian coasts know the Royal Air Force well. They make a tough—a very tough—combination. And, across the Channel, the full power of Britain prepared and waiting. No wonder Hitler bites his nails just as Napoleon did.

There Can Be Combines

IN SPITE of the fact that an appeal has been taken from the judgment of Mr. Justice Hope in the Supreme Court of Ontario against nineteen companies engaged in the manufacture of corrugated boxes and other containers, for breach of the Anti-Combines Act, we do not feel obliged to refrain from certain comments upon the decision. In these comments we have

(Continued on Page Three)

An Alberta farmer has solved the storage problem by buying and moving an elevator. Page 12.



Signs are pointing to an attempt by Italy and Germany to gain control of the Mediterranean. Hitler's lack of success against the British Islands has compelled him to attack the Empire from another direction and the Mediterranean is a vital spot. Italy has invaded Egypt and while her progress is slow there is little doubt that a major campaign has been envisaged and prepared for. The British navy has become increasingly active in the area and Von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister has been in consultation with Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, which convinces observers that decisive action with regard to Africa is impending. Meanwhile conversations between Spain and Germany have created rumors that the Nazis are pressing Spain to declare war on Great Britain. The object is plain, a rear attack through Spain against Gibraltar. Our pictures show the rock, upper, as it is seen from Spanish Beach; centre, a view of the town and harbor; lower, the main street. (See page 8.)



DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Tying Up of Industry

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN RECENT issues you have devoted space to constructive suggestions and criticisms with the object of increasing the effectiveness of Canada's war effort. For the production of war equipment the Government at present, I believe, requests costs quotations for a given article from several firms, each of which is in a position to manufacture the goods. This procedure immediately ties up the personnel of the executive, research, engineering and costs departments in all of the plants quoting. This consumes valuable time on one project in several plants. On items of considerable complexity the delay runs into weeks. Finally the quotations arrive at Ottawa, and one plant is ultimately assigned to production.

The government has at hand a survey, undertaken at the outbreak of the war, of the kind of manufacturing equipment available in Canadian plants.

The logical course would be to send the specifications to one manufacturer who is in a position to fabricate the article, with instructions to start "tooling" immediately and to ship the initially required quantity as soon as possible. In many cases the goods would be completed and shipped in less time than is now consumed by the numerous requests for quotations and their consideration by the government. All plants would be required to keep a "follow-up" cost on the order, and government accountants would check these and pay the

manufacturer accordingly. Subsequent duplicate orders should of course be placed with the same manufacturer, as he is now "tooled" for immediate production of the article.

Competitive cost quotations in a time such as this are suicidal. The big thing is not a plus or minus 5 per cent cost differential, but to produce the best quality and largest volume in the shortest time.

A. M. MCINTYRE

Toronto.

"Shrill Clamor"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. OLIVER LODGE, like most people, is anxious about civilization, and he is entitled to add his note to the anti-romantic crescendo. But when he writes that "Canada must take her rightful place among the nations. She is now the standard-bearer of Civilization. . . . She must Canadianize the United States," the note is less reminiscent of "the greatest literary tradition of the Christian era," than of a shrill clamor from other than English quarters of the world. And I hope in particular that our friends across the boundary will not mistake this thin pipe for a Canadian bassoon. There is enough anti-British suspicion and opinion for the most damaging use to be made of such utterances, however unrepresentative they are of either English or Canadian aspiration.

JOHN ALFORD

Toronto.

Press Comment on Our New Form

(Winnipeg Free Press)

SATURDAY NIGHT—the long-established and favorably known weekly published in Toronto—comes to us this week in a new and attractive format. Formerly of full newspaper size and issued in sections, it now appears with smaller pages, but more of them, stitched together as a single unit. This makes a very attractive product, part newspaper, part magazine. The changes are wholly in format and in typographical appearance—in the new pages the old SATURDAY NIGHT, with its wide range of interests and of comment, is faithfully reproduced. All the regular and valued departments and features are to be found.

These signs of progress and prosperity are very agreeable to the friends and admirers of SATURDAY NIGHT, who are to be found in numbers in all parts of Canada. SATURDAY NIGHT's claim to be a national publication, willing and able to take wide views on Canadian problems and to judge them free from the limitations of territorial predispositions, is amply sustained by the record. In the difficult times through which Canada is passing, SATURDAY NIGHT has rendered national service of the highest value as a source of information and instruction. In its opinions on public questions there are constantly revealed wide knowledge of all national questions, a strong sense of responsibility, a disposition to moderation, courage in resisting ill-considered propositions, and a highly effective technique of advocacy. It is one of the agencies in Canada that make for sobriety and balance in the public thinking.

(The Standard, Montreal)

SATURDAY NIGHT of Toronto has always been an "up and coming" paper, keeping not merely abreast of the times but always a jump or two ahead of them. De Wolf Hopper's venerable wheeze concerning it has not we hope been quite forgotten. Toronto he averred was the fastest city in America because you could get SATURDAY NIGHT there on Thursday afternoon. So that we were not whol-

ly surprised to find our dear old friend this week all dressed up in a brand new suit and we should much like to be among the first to congratulate it upon that fact.

Two great improvements strike one at once. The size of the page has been considerably reduced and a binding holds their much increased number altogether, making the paper a pleasure to hold. As for the step-up in the size of type and the adoption of a clearer type-face these help the reader materially. Too much credit cannot be given to those who have had the destinies of the paper in their hands that they have not surrendered to any of the typographical gadgets and abominations which have turned a lot of modern publications into wearisome jig-saw puzzles. Clean, clear, coherent construction and make-up are only one shade less essential than the same kind of thinking and writing in any periodical. One gets both here, in happily increasing measure.

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THE FRONT PAGE

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no intention of assuming that Mr. Justice Hope's decision is necessarily right in law, and of thereby prejudging the appeal case. Even if the decision should turn out to be entirely wrong, we should still regard it as an important event in the history of economic-political development in Canada.

There has been very little comment on this case in the Canadian press, except from the more ardently free trade periodicals; and what they have had to say has been largely directed to the point that the articles produced by the members of this alleged combine enjoy a protection whose minimum rate is 1 cent per lb. preferential tariff, under which there are practically no imports, and 1 1/4 cents per lb. intermediate tariff, which since 1936 has been applicable to imports from the United States. Shortly after the United States was admitted to the intermediate tariff, the industry applied to the Tariff Board for higher protection, and the Board recommended that the 1 1/4 cent rate should stand, but with a minimum of 30% ad valorem. It is perhaps not surprising that the free trade press should show some excitement over the fact that an industry which is now declared by Mr. Justice Hope to have been a combine for many years should nevertheless have been able to obtain a recommendation for an increase of duty from the Tariff Board.

The point that interests us, however, is the fact that Ottawa is shown to possess a bureau with sufficient energy and sufficient legal power to enable it to make a case against an alleged combine, sufficiently strong at least to draw a very vigorous verdict from a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The corporations and individuals who have been fined a total of \$161,000 are not any small potatoes in the Canadian economic and financial set-up. They are large companies, operated by wealthy people with large interests; they are very ably operated; and if it should prove that Mr. Justice Hope is in error, they will have to be regarded once again as very valuable assets in the nation's economic equipment. If of course it should still be maintained by the appeal courts that they are guilty of practices which are contrary to the law, admiration will have to be qualified on that point but it may still be directed towards their skill and enterprise.

The attitude of the appeal courts will be watched with the highest interest. There is no reason to suppose that the paper box container people are the only industrialists in Canada employing the practices which Mr. Justice Hope declares to be illegal, and which the companies themselves defend as being part of a necessary and beneficent trend towards the mitigation of the rigors of competition. If the Hope judgment is sustained, there will probably have to be some rather widespread modifications in the business arrangements of various Canadian industries. The law which these manufacturers are found to have violated dates in its present form from 1900. If it is found that it forbids things which the present trend of economic thought finds admissible, it will be perfectly possible for the nineteen companies, along with any other industries which are employing the same methods, to come before Parliament with a full description of what they are doing, why they are doing it, and how it benefits the public interests, and ask that the law be modified so that their practices will become legitimate. It will then be for Parliament to decide whether the trend in question is desirable or not.

Bomb Shelter Etiquette

DR. CHARLES BEST of Toronto, who when he is not busy trying to transfer a diabetes cure from animals to humans is usually hard at work promoting the friendship of the English-speaking peoples, has a first-hand story from a London friend who has a family bomb shelter. A few weeks ago it became evident that this bomb shelter was going to have to be used quite frequently and for a considerable amount of time, and Dr. Best's friend installed enough sofas and easy chairs to make it comfortable for all the members of his family and household, including an elderly maidservant. The latter persistently refused to do anything when in the bomb shelter except sit bolt upright with her hands folded in her lap.

The family implored her to relax and take things easy, as they were doing, and to lie down and get what rest she could. They could not get her to consent to do so, nor could they find out the reason for her unwillingness. Finally the

mistress of the house made a last appeal, on the ground that the spectacle of the elderly maidservant sitting there in such obvious discomfort was undermining their morale, and would she please be good enough to lie down like the rest of them?

"No, mum, I couldn't do it," was the reply. "It's too much like mixed bathing."

The Professor's Case

NOW that the Board of Governors of Toronto University has once more upheld the principles of academic freedom by refusing to accede to the demand of the Toronto *Telegram* that Professor Underhill should be dismissed, it is possible for the friends of academic freedom to speak frankly about the disservice which Professor Underhill is rendering to causes which he no doubt thinks he is helping. The Governors have had the wisdom to see that to dismiss Mr. Underhill would instantly have shifted the whole controversy from the ground of the wisdom or otherwise of what he had to say, to the ground of his indisputable right to say it. It would have become impossible for the friends of academic freedom to criticize his utterances, because by doing so they would have appeared to be endorsing his expulsion. The Governors have saved us from that difficulty.

And the truth is that Mr. Underhill is the most indiscreet and damaging advocate of good causes that there is in Canada. There are times when he almost makes us want to stop advocating the excellent cause of his freedom to say what he likes. It is not only unnecessary, but it is positively wrong, and in these days more than positively dangerous, to go around talking as if any increase in the intimacy of relationship between this country and the United States necessarily involved a corresponding decrease in the intimacy of relationship between this country and Great Britain; and that is exactly what Mr. Underhill, whether in the badly phrased language attributed to him by the Canadian Press or in the much more polished language of his own utterance, has been constantly doing for years past, and doing with particular glee in recent months.

The situation may be presented with perfect accuracy by a parable. Let us conceive of the United States and Great Britain as two persons, Uncle Sam and John Bull, occupying positions exactly two miles distant from one another, with Canada-Jack Canuck exactly midway between them. As a result of circumstances over which none of the three have any control, Uncle Sam and John Bull are now only a mile apart instead of two miles, with the natural consequences that Jack Canuck is half a mile nearer to each of them. To represent John Bull and Uncle Sam as being still two miles apart and Jack Canuck as being half a mile from Uncle Sam and a mile and a half from John Bull is the result simply of inaccurate and possibly wishful thinking; and it is liable to have the peculiarly unfortunate result in this country of making a great many Canadians try to push Uncle Sam further away from both Jack Canuck and John Bull.

We hope that Professor Underhill's many friends, among whom we count ourselves, will succeed in inducing him by persuasion to do what it would have been outrageous for the University (at no matter whose instigation) to make him do by compulsion, namely to adopt a more reasonable and less provocative style of language for the advocacy of a closer relationship between Canada and the United States. After all, the true basis of that relationship does not lie in the mere fact that they are both in North America, or Mexico would be equally in on the rapprochement. It lies



Great Britain is still on the alert for the long-threatened Nazi invasion. Above, Australians learning to throw hand grenades. Lower left, Farmer Cavalry scouts with rifles and field glasses watch a vast expanse of valley. Lower right, rounding up a parachutist (rehearsal).



much more in the fact that they are the common heirs of traditions and ideals which had their birth in Great Britain and France, the two great civilized nations of historic Europe.

The Price of Unity

A NEW sense of the necessity for national unity in Canada, and a new realization of the fact that this cannot be attained without concessions on the part of different elements of the population, are being rapidly developed under pressure of the momentous events of these early autumn days. There are few Canadians now who do not understand that if Canada is to continue as a nation, in a world in which nations without adequate national unity are being destroyed almost every week, there must be a much greater mutual understanding between capital and labor, between agriculture and industry, between French-speaking and English-speaking people, between different religious bodies with different concepts of the nature of the state. In no section of Canada is this realization proceeding more rapidly than in French Quebec. The French-Canadian has always relied, perhaps more or less unconsciously, on the continuance of a certain measure of colonialism in the relationship of Canada to Great Britain—a sufficient measure to enable him to rely upon Great Britain as the guarantor of his existing constitutional rights against any impairment at the will of the English-speaking majority. It has now come to him very forcibly that even in the event of a complete victory for Great Britain in the present war, he can no longer put implicit trust in that reliance; that Canada must henceforth be either a nation with its own full powers of self-determination, or somewhat of an appendage of another North American nation which will not be so sympathetic as Great Britain to his special claims.

Some expressions of Mr. John MacCormac in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* have caused much comment in Quebec periodicals,

and have evidently brought about some searching of heart among French-Canadians, who agree with Mr. MacCormac that French Canada would bitterly resent and resist any attempt at assimilation to the standard North American type. The fact that the defeat of Great Britain has for some time now been a possibility which had to be reckoned with has awakened French-Canadians to the extent of their dependence upon British supremacy. *Le Canada*, the Montreal morning newspaper, observes that a British victory means for French Canada the surest chance of her well-being, and that if that victory is unattainable she will have to make the best of circumstances. This newspaper seems to see in a close political association with the United States the only possible alternative to the present association with Great Britain. *L'Action Catholique*, the Quebec religious newspaper, is less pessimistic, and calls for a conference of "intellectuals" of both races to devise means whereby they can get along better together within the framework of the present Dominion.

Common Citizenship

SUCH a conference as *L'Action Catholique* suggests, if the active partisan politicians could be kept out of it (which is almost impossible), and if it were approached in the proper spirit, might do a great deal of good. It would be necessary for the English participants to realize that a true national unity is impossible without recognition of the right of the French Canadian to preserve his special characteristics in parts of Canada that are outside of the province of Quebec. It would be equally necessary for the French participants to realize that if there is to be a true common citizenship the English-speaking element cannot be expected to look without concern upon certain conditions in the French population of which many French Canadians are deeply ashamed, but which very little is being done to ameliorate. Some of these conditions are being set forth in a very frank series of articles in *The New Republic*, and include the terrific mortality among infants and from contagious diseases, the percentage of illiterates, the lack of reading, the lack of cultural contact with France in Europe, and the inefficiency of agriculture. If Quebec is to be regarded as something separate from the rest of Canada, these matters may continue to be of no great concern to English-speaking Canadians outside of that province. But if Canada is to be a nation, if we are all to be citizens together in a single entity, they cannot continue to be the exclusive business of French-speaking people alone.

There are wrongs and grievous misunderstandings on both sides; but they will not be remedied, and national unity will not be brought about, until each side recognizes its own imperfections and the right of the other side to be concerned about them.

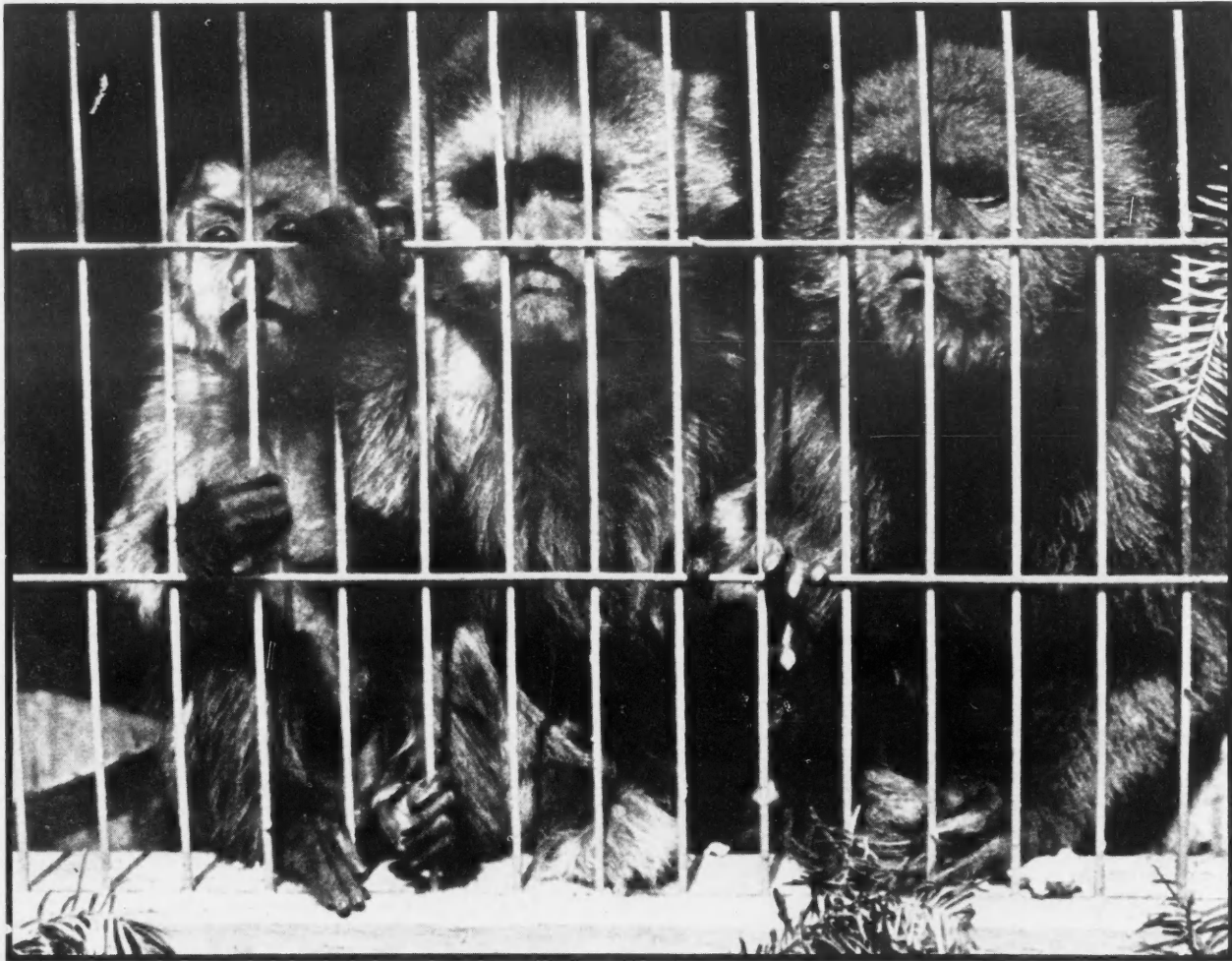
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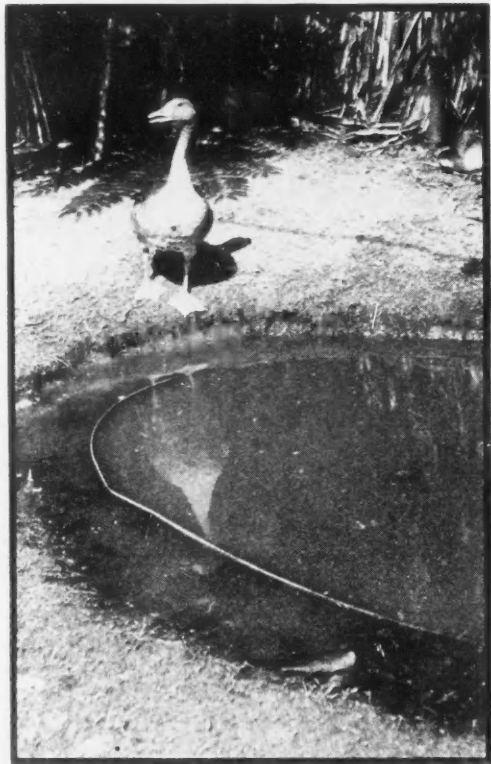
Prize Winning Pictures in Our "Zoo" Contest



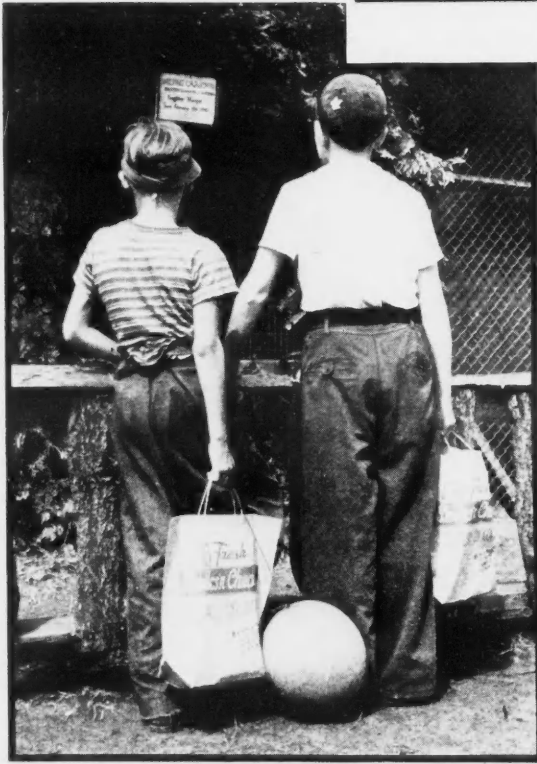
"FAWN AND FRIEND", BY L. WAKEFORD, FIRST SNAPSHOT.



"FAMILY TINTYPE", BY E. R. WHITE, WHICH WINS FIRST PRIZE IN THE SALON GROUP.



SECOND SNAPSHOT, BY MISS CORY TAYLOR.



THIRD SALON WINNER BY MISS CORY TAYLOR.



THIRD SNAPSHOT WINNER BY G. F. BLACK.



FOURTH SNAPSHOT WINNER BY JANE DOAN.



"SO WHAT!" WHICH WINS THE SECOND PRIZE IN THE SALON GROUP.

Herewith are the seven winning prints in Saturday Night's recent "Children's Zoo Competition," held at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. The judges were Doctor Harold Storms, well-known pictorialist and founder of the Pictographers Society, and J. H. McKay, internationally known judge and exhibitor. We believe that the first in the salon class is the best animal study we have seen for a long time, and certainly the winner in the contact class has nothing to fear for the future if the same thought and care are taken in all of his work. Altogether the pictures were above the average and speak well for the future of amateur photography in Canada. Awards will be sent forward in a few days, and next week in the Camera Column we will publish the nature of each award and the name of the donor. Congratulations to the winners and our sincere thanks to all who entered and made this competition such an outstanding success.

Hitler Unites the English-Speaking World

BY B. WILKINSON

Professor B. Wilkinson, M.A., Ph.D., the author of this article, is a member of the History staff of the University of Toronto. Of English birth and education, he has made a reputation for himself both here and in the Old Country by his well considered writings on international affairs.

THERE is comfort for those who believe that the future of civilization depends to some extent on the co-operation of English-speaking peoples, in seeing that co-operation being produced by the actual circumstances, quite irrespective of opinions and ideas. That is a very good way for great political movements to develop. The trouble with the League of Nations was that it grew too much on the basis of ideals and aspirations, leaving the circumstances to take care of themselves. Which they did, with the consequence we see today.

To some extent, it is true, the basis of Anglo-American co-operation at the present time is a negative one. It is simply opposition to the world-wide challenge of the Nazi movement. But the importance of this, in itself, is difficult to over-stress. The Nazi victories have left the British Empire and the United States

of interests between the United States and the Empire. On the other hand, it is equally foolish to ignore the fact that the "everything short of war" school of supporters for Britain is completely in the ascendant in the United States. Isolationists like Senator Clarke are complaining that Roosevelt will give William Allen White anything that he asks for. And the important fact behind this is that the President is strongly supported by the American public; he has never gone ahead of it; he is pursuing this policy of co-operation with the Empire even on the eve of a general election. The truth is that it is an inescapable policy for any President. Wendell Willkie is equally committed to it in another way. It is dictated not by sentiment or propaganda, but by the pressure of events.

It is a co-operation which goes far deeper, and has far more important consequences, than mere political hostility to the Third Reich. The German revolution has created not only a political but also a spiritual unity among the English-speaking people. Its broadest and perhaps its strongest single source of fanaticism and strength was its attack not on any individual country but on democracy itself. It was this, more than any other single factor, which ultimately drove the United States to the opposing side. The Germans could not have it both ways; they could not build up their own internal unity by war on democracy and not drive the democratic countries into a similar unity. Anglo-American co-operation is based on a wide recognition that the English-speaking peoples have a common heritage to defend; it is not their heritage alone, but circumstances have decided that, as a result of the Nazi victories, they alone should be left in a position to defend it. This has created a more vital link between them than existed even in 1917-18.

European Heritage

Both countries have re-examined their political faiths. England has discovered her deep inner unity and her militant democracy. The United States has discovered the folly of isolationism not only in her foreign relations but also in her conception of her own democratic institutions. For a hundred and sixty years she has prided herself on being different, whereas the things which really mattered about her democracy were the things inherited from Britain and Europe. (This is a truth which even now is far from being accepted either in Canada or the United States, but it is safe to suggest that its acceptance will be one consequence of the Nazi revolution.) When the two countries really got down to study their democracies in the light of the root-and-branch Nazi challenge they discovered that these were essentially the same, got from centuries of European history and achievements, not something separately manufactured in New England in 1775 and in Britain in 1832.

the only great democratic peoples capable of opposing the Nazi revolutionary expansion. The two countries obviously need each other. This truth was being established long before the outbreak of war, as the governing factor in British foreign policy. It has not yet been fully accepted in the United States, but immense strides have been taken towards its acceptance, and more still will be taken as the full consequences of the Nazi revolution are worked out.

We have got to learn to regard this revolution not simply as an important political event in Europe, but as the greatest and most destructive upheaval of the past hundred and fifty years. It has already made the traditional foreign policy of the United States as obsolete as the military tactics of Lee and Jackson. Whether they want it or not, it is, by force of reaction alone, binding the British Empire and the United States so closely together that it does not look as if they can ever again exist entirely apart.

The Nazis have long ago destroyed the basis for any true neutrality of the United States in the present struggle. They have done this by their philosophy of expediency and force in international relations, by their claims of the existence of an ideological conflict, by their rejection of the traditional distinctions between war and peace, and by their destruction of the balance of world politics with the object of setting up a world-dominion by a ruling German race. The Nazis have slowly convinced most Americans that their very freedom and security would be gravely endangered by a German victory over the British Empire.

An Inescapable Policy

No one wishes to exaggerate or misrepresent the nature of the American co-operation with the Empire. It is as foolish to hail the agreement at Ogdensburg simply as a victory for English-speaking union as it is to regard it merely as a step towards the destruction of the British Empire. The truth is that it reflected both the particular needs of Canada and the United States and also the growing identity



GREAT BRITAIN HAS LEARNED FROM THE GERMANS TO USE ARMY MOTOR-CYCLISTS

Anglo-American co-operation can indeed only be established on a European basis. The United States is a product of Europe, not of Britain. No problem which involved only the principles and traditions of the British Empire could make more than a transient appeal to the United States. But the Nazi challenge presents an issue which touches not only the security, but also the ideals and traditions, of all American citizens outside of the Fascist circle, no matter what their national origin or creed. This has insured a steady consistency of American opinion in support of the Allied nations and a complete immunity against German and Italian propaganda. Great numbers even of those Americans who are of German or Italian stock have maintained their loyalty to the democratic ideals which were those of their ancestors in Europe as well as in the United States.

North Americanism Weak

It is true that the real roots of the present co-operation of the English-speaking peoples go deeper than this. The Nazi revolution has only uncovered the realities of a political situation which existed unrealized before. It has done something to redress the too-violent swing of the pendulum, in the American outlook, which took place in the Revolution of 1775-83, and which has long obscured those realities from the sight of many Americans. The real strength of the present co-operation is that it is the product of broad and deep forces, and not a mere temporary reaction to an excep-

tional situation. The idea of its consolidation at some future date is far less visionary than the idea of a merely North American aggregation which some Canadians seem to prefer. The conception of an exclusive North American unity stresses the economic, cultural and political ties between Canada and the United States, but ignores the even more important ties between Canada and the Empire and between the United States and Britain. North American regionalism turns out indeed, on examination, to be only a slightly extended form of that American isolationism which is already being rapidly discarded in the United States. It seems to be based on a false notion that the sea divides territorial areas, whereas it is more often a link binding them together, as the Mediterranean did the ancient world. North American regionalism ignores the great fact of the British Empire, brushing it aside as a "defiance" of the "laws" which are to govern the evolution of great states in the future, whereas it is but the supreme example of the laws which have governed similar evolution throughout the modern period and which show no signs of abating their force at the present time. Its strength lies precisely in those forces which extend far beyond territorial contiguity—the forces of commerce and settlement and sea power, of community of language and culture and political interests and ideals.

Form is Secondary

It is exactly these forces which are drawing the United States away from North American regionalism and into co-operation with the Empire. It may fairly be claimed that these forces, helped by the cataclysmic energy of the Nazi revolution, have already marked out the line of future political evolution for the English-speaking peoples. It is true that great and perhaps insuperable obstacles lie in the path of actual federation. But federation is not the most important thing; the most important thing has taken place already, in the revolution of ideas and traditions which makes possible the present practical co-operation. What precise structure is reared on this foundation may be left to the future. Assuredly it will not at first be the old comprehensive League of Nations. Still less will it be a North American regionalism which turns its back on the one great co-operative organization of peoples which has survived the eclipse of internationalism throughout the world.

The future relations of the United States and the Empire seem to have been settled, at least for one generation, possibly for many, by the earth-shaking action and reaction which began when Nazism achieved the conquest of Germany and reached out for the conquest of the world. They have been settled, despite all the problems and ambiguities which remain, by the practical co-operation between two great peoples who in face of a common danger have discovered the true extent of their common interests and ideals.



THEIR MAJESTIES, KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, VISIT BOMBED AREAS

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Towards A Christian Economy

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN THE issue of SATURDAY NIGHT dated September 14 there appeared an article by Canon Plumptre, formerly rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, setting forth in a very condensed form the main points of a sort of manifesto by the Archbishop of York, looking to the establishment of an organization to promote three definite lines of economic reform. One of these lines was the limitation of profits; one of them was the right of labor to representation on the directorate of the employing company; the third, and in its present form of statement the most questionable, was the setting of a time limit to the payment of dividends and apparently also of interest.

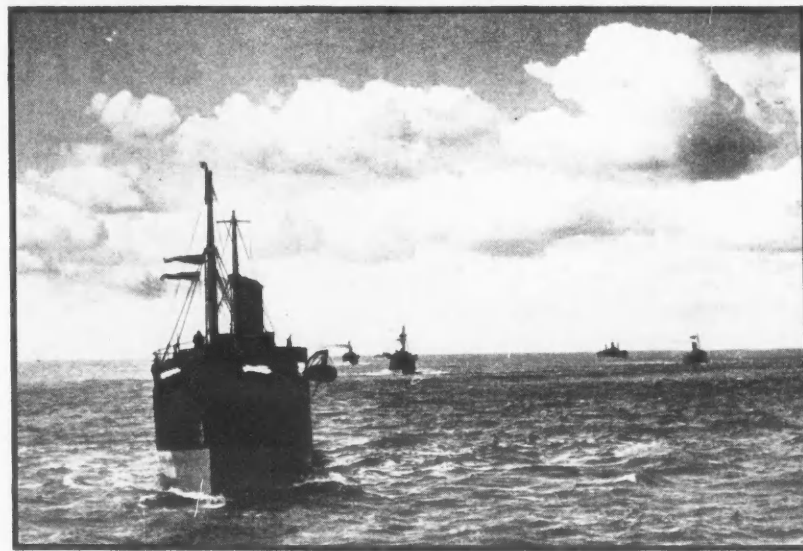
I must confess to some disappointment that this manifesto has not attracted more interest in Canada, originating as it did in the mind of one of the two archbishops of the Church of England, and brought to the attention of Canadians as it was by one of the most beloved of the Dominion's senior clergy. SATURDAY

NIGHT has received only a couple of letters commenting—both of them with strong approval—on the publication of the article, and the newspaper press has shown no interest in the matter at all. It is possible that when the governing bodies of our various religious denominations get around to considering it, they will provide the leadership which seems to be necessary before the great body of the laity can be induced to formulate an opinion on so difficult a subject; but I am inclined to think that the governing bodies of the churches are a good deal in need of leadership themselves on such matters, and would be very glad to have some expression from serious-minded lay Christians before attempting to arrive at their own conclusions.

Nothing could be further from my own mind, and I am sure from that of Archbishop Temple, than to do anything which would help to bring about a revolution in the English-

speaking countries in any way similar to that which has taken place in Germany and Russia. But this does not mean that the politico-economic system which has prevailed in those countries for the last century or two is not in profound need of extensive modification. Nor does it mean that in any attempt to determine the nature of that modification we can afford to lose sight entirely of the basic principles of Christianity.

EVERY serious believer in Christianity should at this crucial point in the world's history be asking himself whether a nation which calls itself Christian, and the majority of whose people profess to be following Christian principles, can afford any longer to deprive a large part of its population of all economic status and all basis for self-respect during one decade, and then to call upon that same portion of the population to fight and work to the utmost of its power in order that the nation may be saved in the next decade. This



THANKS TO THE NAVY AND THE R.A.F. British Merchantmen still proceed steadily to British ports with their vital cargoes.

is precisely what the existing politico-economic system has been doing in Canada and Great Britain for rather more than a generation; and the people of Great Britain are now fully aware of the impossibility of going on doing it. The people of Canada do not seem to have reached that state of awareness, and it is high time that some of their leaders, spiritual as well as political, under-

took to help them to attain to it.

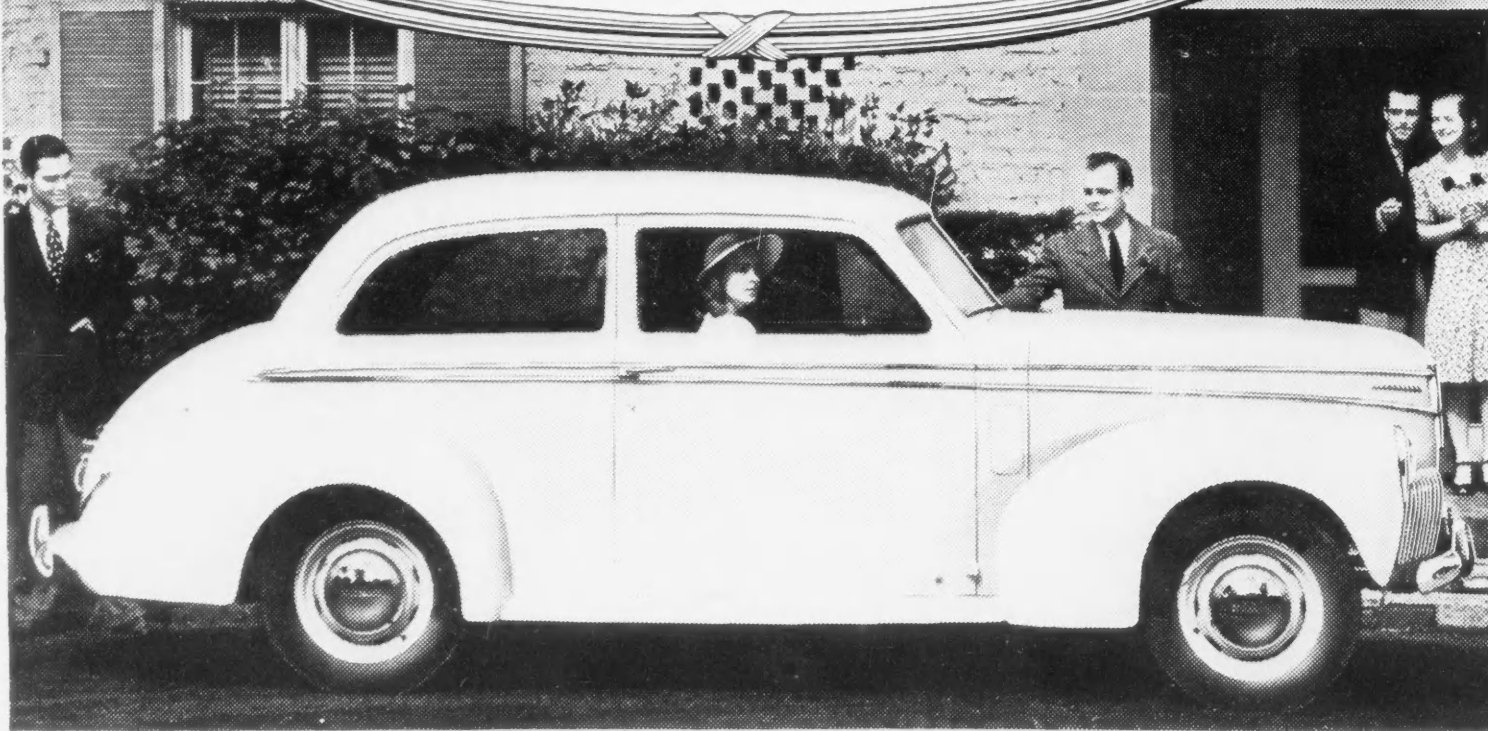
The reforms which Archbishop Temple advocates are very far from being revolutionary. That which relates to the admission of representatives of employees to the controlling directorate has already been put into effect by a number of Canadian enterprises, one of which my colleague, Mr. P. M. Richards, had occasion to mention in this column last week. That which relates to the limitation of profits would, I am confident, be acceptable to all but the most predatory of our Canadian capitalists. (It extends, it should be noted, not merely to war industries or to the period of war, but to all industry and commerce in all periods.) The question of a time limit to the payment of dividends is more debatable, but is closely associated with the proposition of limitation of profits. If the permitted range of profit is left sufficiently high to afford a decent and encouraging return for the risk and enterprise of the capitalist and something over which can be regarded as an annual instalment of repayment of capital, there is no reason why the claim to dividends or interest should not be progressively reduced with each instalment. There is nothing revolutionary in such a proposal, which amounts merely to a change in the concept of the contract between the enterprise and the original capitalists who financed it.

IT IS important to remember that as a result of natural circumstances the rate of interest upon safe loans—which rate is the actual "wage" of capital—has been steadily reduced in recent years, until today, when the effects of income tax and succession duty are taken into consideration, it is lower than it has ever been in the history of the capitalist system; yet this reduction has not had the effect of deterring people from the saving of capital. It appears highly probable that the extravagant rates of return which have been secured by many enterprises in the past—often as the result of the exploitation of gravely underpaid labor—are not necessary for the economic health and growth of the community. There is indeed much reason to suppose that most of the gain resulting from these high rates has accrued, not to the permanent investors, but to the promoting class, who have pocketed the difference between the true capital cost of the enterprise at its inception and the inflated capital value resulting from the high rate of earnings. A strict legal limitation of profits would put an end to much of this evil, and if equally applied throughout the countries in which liberty, law and order still prevail, it would permit the continuance of a wage rate for capital amply sufficient to ensure that funds would be available for needed new enterprises. Unequal application would of course merely divert capital from one place to another.

It is my earnest hope that these matters will be thought over very seriously by Canadians during the next few months, and that our people will be ready, before it is too late, to tell their politicians, their financiers, their labor leaders and everybody else that things are not to go on precisely as they have been going on in recent years, and that the chief vested interest in the country in future is to be human lives and not property rights.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Can't Win War by Physical Jerks

ONE doesn't have to be a cynic to doubt the effectiveness and usefulness at this time of the 30-day training scheme for those called under the National Resources Mobilization Act. In the bitter days of the fall of France, when the Canadian Government announced its policy of compulsory training for all men physically fit for service in Canada and the territorial waters thereof, there was widespread satisfaction that it was a step in the right direction—that of equality of sacrifice.

To those who believed that it was an obligation of citizenship to take up arms for one's country in time of need, as it is to pay one's taxes, it looked as if the Government was interested in moving towards compulsory selective military service. There were those embittered few who still said, "Wait and see just how much it does mean."

The meaning is now becoming clear. Last week National War Services Minister Jimmie Gardiner announced that no men will be called

BY POLITICUS

who are over the age of 24 and that it is unlikely that any men will be called for training at any time who are over 24 years old.

That's a long way from training everyone in Canada physically fit. It is a long way from training all fit men up to the age of 45.

Why the change of policy? Mr. Gardiner told Politicus there was no change of policy. The War Services Department just provides the men to the National Defence Department and it is up to them to provide the facilities. The Defence people asked for and can accommodate only 30,000 a month, which means that no one over the age of 24 years of age will be called since there is a new group of 21-year-olds coming of age each year and it is the present intention of retraining the others each year for a 30-day period for three years.

Yet it is highly unlikely that there is no change of policy, despite the

assurance of the Minister, and despite the denials which are being made all over the place that anyone is trying to sabotage the original scheme in order to antagonize as few as possible by calling only a small group.

Major Power's Promise

Here is the record. On June 18 Major Charles Gavan Power had this to say in the House of Commons as reported in Hansard: "It should be said that anyone who is physically fit and is below the age of forty-five years may and in fact will have not only the opportunity but the obligation to join the militia service of Canada." Those words are not only clear but they were uttered by one of the most able and intelligent of Mr. King's ministers. "Chubby" never talks through his hat and wasn't doing so at that time.

The purpose of the passing of the National Resources Mobilization Act was made clear in these words in the

preamble: "Whereas by reason of developments since the outbreak of the present war a special emergency has arisen and the national safety of Canada has become endangered;" Those words are as true today as they were the day the Bill was presented to the House and on the 21st of June when it was given assent.

What then is the hold-up in the calling and training of more men?

As clearly as can be discovered the plan that was hailed by so many as the start of the best way of waging the war is not only bogging down but will not deal with the problems it was to meet.

If a great number of Army men feel that the attempt to train conscripts for home defence on the present basis is not much use they cannot very well be blamed.

And here are some of the reasons. There is little enough equipment to train those who have volunteered to go on active service. Instead of putting forth all possible effort to train men for wherever they are needed, work and time and money is sidetracked to give men a course in physical jerks, and after that money and time and effort is expended those men can go home again and stay there. Surely it would be much more sensible to spend all the effort training men who are willing to serve wherever needed than to waste time on men, a large proportion of whom have no intention, or inclination, to join a C.A.S.F. unit.



HE STOPS FIRES BEFORE THEY START

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It is for this reason that the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa provides its policyholders with fire prevention service. Whenever a property is insured, and periodically thereafter, a Mill Owners Mutual fire prevention engineer thoroughly inspects it. He knows where to look for fire hazards, and shows the property owner how they can be eliminated entirely or made less dangerous.

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as a whole. But when London is being regularly smashed for our sakes, when the Englishman is being killed and his womenfolk mangled to protect us, there is no time to waste on a pretty scheme to educate young men and their parents into the advantages of physical exercise.

Canada is spending a great deal of money. There is a shortage of skilled instructors. There is every need for those instructors to train men willing to enlist in the C.A.S.F. The present scheme is but a diversion that doesn't begin to deal with the reality of the situation. The effort and money would be better directed to its most useful purpose, that of training C.A.S.F. recruits.

If those who prated of national unity while they tried to frighten the entire nation with the bogeyman of conscription would realize that there will be no political future for any of them, nor any sugared biographies either, Canada could help Britain and itself far more effectively.

The Government would do the country and the Empire a great service if, when Parliament re-assembles on November 4, Section 3 of the National Resources Mobilization Act were repealed. And for those Members of Parliament who never read a Bill or an Act, Section 3 is as follows: "That powers conferred by the next preceding Section may not be exercised for the purpose of requiring persons to serve in the military, naval or air forces outside of Canada and the territorial waters thereof."

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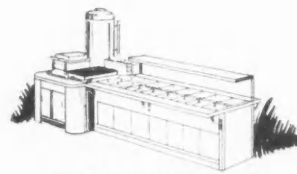
As a result, new markets can be penetrated and sales increased without tying up working capital—or bank and trade lines of credit—in instalment paper.

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Friendly, Efficient Collection Service — I.A.C. assumes all detail and expense of long term collections. Coupling friendliness and judgment with experience and efficiency, I.A.C.'s collection technique guards and maintains goodwill.

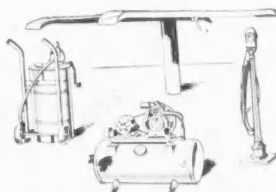
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An experienced representative from any of I.A.C.'s twenty-five branches will welcome the opportunity to outline the application of I.A.C.'s sound practical plans to your individual requirements.



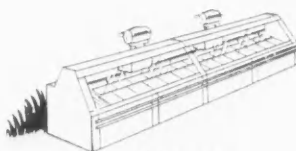
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I.A.C.'s experienced credit service and intimate knowledge of local conditions adds to the soundness of selling made-to-order equipment on a deferred payment basis.



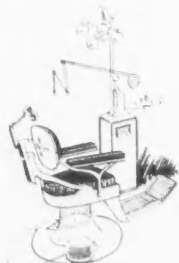
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Garage equipment jobbers sell on terms through I.A.C. without setting up expensive credit and collection departments or tying up valuable working capital.



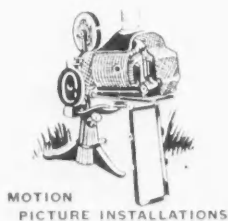
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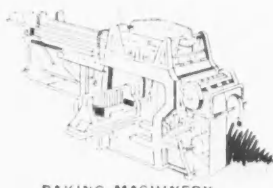
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Friendly cooperation in handling extended collections maintains goodwill between the makers of medical and dental equipment and the professions.



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THE HITLER WAR

Is There a Shift in Axis Grand Strategy?

AS THE war in the Mediterranean stands now, although it is the Italians who are advancing, their position appears nevertheless to have been deteriorating and that of the British steadily growing stronger. The British fleet at Alexandria, recently brought up to a strength of possibly seven battleships, has shown by repeated sweeps through the Eastern Mediterranean that it completely controls that sea and its two eastern entrances. A second force at Gibraltar, apparently consisting of the *Renown* or *Repulse* (or both), the *Hood* and the *Ark Royal*, firmly holds the western gateway. The land forces in Egypt have also been strongly reinforced lately, as have the air forces, for Malta and Cairo communications now speak of *Hurricane* fighters in action as well as the older *Gladiators*.

The Italians appear to have planned to converge on Egypt from several directions at once, from Libya, Eritrea and Abyssinia. Our strategy in the Battle of Egypt seems to be to keep our own line of communications short and allow the Italians to stretch theirs out. Thus our main fortified

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

camp of Mersa Matruh is well supplied by a railway line from Alexandria, while the Italian forward position at Sidi Barrani is now separated by 450 miles of vulnerable coastal road from the main Libyan port of Benghazi. R.A.F. and naval attacks have greatly lessened the usefulness of the nearer and smaller harbors of Derna, Bomba, Tobruk and Bardia. Now the Italians are moving their supplies forward out of depots in Libya, where it has proven hard enough to protect them, to utterly exposed positions around Sidi Barrani. It may well be the British idea to let them do this, the better to get at these supplies which are at present almost irreplaceable to the Italians.

There is another thing as important in desert warfare as bullets or food, and that is water. The Italians have also stretched out their water supply line. Not only does most of the water their advance troops and machines are using have to be brought from Libya, but some of it even from Italy! The Italian num-

bers can in this respect turn out to be a handicap instead of an advantage. In fact, there are already signs that General Graziani's army, if left to its own resources, might gradually become stranded in this inhospitable country, as was Napoleon's after Nelson had wiped out his fleet in the Battle of the Nile. Will Germany come to its help?

The German Problem

There always seemed a possibility of the Germans lending the Italians some aerial or technical help, and already a few Junkers bombers have been seen over Malta. Hitler must have recognized from the beginning that if the war stretched out or the Italians got into difficulties he would have to support them, or suffer a serious blow to his prestige. The question is, will the Germans content themselves with lending incidental support, or will they turn their own main effort this way?

Now here, it seems to me, is the German problem. If they find that they can't bring Britain down by direct assault, they must devise some

other way, must recast the grand strategy of the war. Where can they redirect their attack so as to weaken her most? They will almost certainly seek to attack her lines of supply. They might, for instance, try to sneak an expeditionary force across from Norway to Iceland during the muck of winter, to set up a raiding base to prey on her principal armament supply line, from North America. Or they might swoop with a strong air-transported force on the Azores, which lie astride most of Britain's other sea routes—her oil route from Venezuela, the route from the Argentine, and the new imperial life-line around the Cape of Good Hope. We know from the experience with Narvik how much trouble it can be regaining places which we thought the Nazis would never attempt to seize in the face of our sea-power. If the Germans had supporting positions in the Iberian Peninsula and Spanish West Africa they could be a great nuisance to us in the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands before we had driven them out.

Next the Germans are likely to look about at Britain's world strategic position and see where they could "pull the pins out of it," and decisively weaken the whole edifice. Here their attention is certain to be attracted by Alexandria and Gibraltar. A glance at the globe will show that Alexandria is in effect the keystone in the arch of the British imperial position stretching from Nigeria across to Burma. Around Alexandria is the second greatest concentration of British power. If the Germans can't storm the main citadel it seems only logical for them to strike here. (It should perhaps be emphasized that Alexandria is the key to the imperial position, not to the commonwealth.)

Against Alexandria

How would the Germans go about taking Alexandria? They would have several choices. They could try to reinforce the present Italian attack from Libya with heavier tanks, more and better planes, tougher storm divisions, and better staff direction. But they couldn't supply the one thing the Italians need above all, and that is naval support. Lacking this, and considering the precariousness and poverty of the Libyan base of operations, would it prove feasible to pour larger forces into it? As an alternative the Germans might send only air reinforcements and concentrate on battering Alexandria, in the hope of making it useless as a base for the British Mediterranean Fleet. But after their experience with Portland, Portsmouth and even Dover, could they hope for decisive results from such tactics? The final choice would be to undertake a land campaign of their own down through the Balkans and Asia Minor to French Syria, to take Alexandria from the other side. This would also settle once and for all the question of Russian penetration of the Balkans, to effect a pan-Slav union with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and gain control of the Dardanelles.

Near Eastern Campaign

There are a number of considerations in connection with a German Near Eastern campaign. (1) Germany could probably pass her armies without difficulty almost to the Bosphorus, through Hungary and Rumania, whom she now dominates, and Bulgaria, who might be won over by the promise of Thrace; while Yugoslavia and Greece were immobilized by Axis pressure from both sides. (2) The Turks would probably fight with the blessing, for once, of both Russia and Britain, but with how much active support it is hard to know. They ought to be able at least to make the German passage across Asia Minor a difficult one. (3) As the Germans neared the Cilician Gates in the Taurus range and sought to round the bay of Alexandretta—a strategic corner which has been the scene of great battles all through history—they would have behind them a 1500-mile line of communications, often dependent on a single railroad line, would be held up by the need of preparing forward bases for their air power, and be bedevilled by the same trouble as the Italians suffer in Libya: an open sea flank.

Here a small Anglo-Turkish force, supported by sea-power, ought to be able to fight to advantage. This, it may be remembered, is the corner which Lawrence of Arabia wanted to seize in the winter of 1914-15, instead of Gallipoli. (4) It is not clear yet what will happen in Syria, but as in all the other French colonies the de Gaulle faction is likely to be strengthened by a German admission of defeat in the Battle for Britain and rising world confidence in a British victory. (5) Germany has already defied Russia in the partition of Rumania, and could only expect cold hostility from the Kremlin towards a drive into the Near East. The Russians might not fight immediately, but at the first clear proof that Germany was losing the war the German High Command would have to be prepared to have the Russians fall on their exposed flank. The old Berlin-Bagdad dream may still persist in the Reich, but there are a number of strong arguments against such a far-reaching move.

Against Gibraltar

It is possible that the Germans may instead make an indirect approach to the problem of Alexandria. By this I mean work through Spain to close the Straits of Gibraltar and reinforce the Italian air power on the Straits of Bab el Mandeb at the exit from the Red Sea, in an attempt to bottle up the British Mediterranean Fleet and cut off our Middle Eastern Army from all supplies except what little could be transported across Iraq from the Persian Gulf. The first part of this plan appears more practicable than the second. The heavy guns which are already mounted at Algeiras could make the docks and anchorage of Gibraltar useless as a naval base, and long range artillery mounted on either side of the Straits (and both sides are controlled by Spain) could make this 12-mile-wide passage very hazardous for our warships, not to say convoys. The effect would be to force us to carry supplies to this beleaguered force three and a half times as far, around the Cape of Good Hope. But that these supplies could be prevented from passing up the Red Sea is another thing. Italian East Africa is if anything even more precarious than Libya as a base of operations, and the Axis Powers could hardly maintain large air forces where all supplies of gasoline, bombs, ammunition and spare parts have to be brought in at least 1000 miles by plane.

The Question of Spain

Spain, it is said, will be swung into the Axis front by German pressure on her Pyrenees frontier and the promise of French Morocco. It is true that Germany can be an uncomfortable neighbor and that General Franco is Morocco-minded. But if Spain is to be swung in so easily now, why hasn't she been swung in earlier? At the end of June Britain's whole Mediterranean position was wobbling, and Morocco might have surrendered in despair. Did Germany hesitate to press Spain because she was greedy for Morocco (in which she has long been interested herself), or because she wanted to leave the Straits open a little longer to allow the British to send some of their forces away from the homeland? In any case, Germany's prestige in Spain must be rather less than greater now. Britain's sea-power and the threat of blockade must exert a greater counter-pressure on Spain's sea frontiers, and French Morocco should be more than likely to come down on General de Gaulle's side if it suspected that it was to be given away to the Spaniards.

Portugal, too, holding her African colonies and Atlantic islands on British sufferance, must be doing her utmost to restrain the Madrid Government. (Britain would have no option but to occupy the Azores and Cape Verde Islands immediately, as she did Iceland, if Portugal were to come under German power.) Will Spain jump through the fiery ring at the Axis bidding? The pressure from the German armies on the Pyrenees and from the Sumer faction at home must be heavy. But the pressure of British sea-power, with American power and opinion being steadily ranged behind it, is not negligible.

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Canada and "Union Now"

BY D. C. MacDONALD

MR. GOLDWIN GREGORY has reviewed in his article the progress in American thinking "Toward Union Now," and has asked Canadians, "Well, what about it?" It is a very timely question.

Last winter Dr. George Catlin, a member of the British Council for Federal Union, toured the chief Canadian cities, speaking to the branches of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and various "popular" audiences, with a view to forming in Canada an organization which would propagate the idea of Federal Union. In his latest book, "Anglo-Saxony and Its Tradition," Dr. Catlin had advocated a union of the Anglo-Saxon world along lines that differed in detail, but agreed in principle, with Streit's proposal. Clarence Streit's organization, Union Now, was working in the United States; in Britain, there was a similar organization, Federal Union, and it was felt that there should be a comparable organization in Canada.

No organization came into existence as a result of Dr. Catlin's tour. If it were to be set up, it had to be through the spontaneous effort of Canadians. Although the reception of Dr. Catlin's proposal and of his elaboration of the plan of Federal Union was one of interest and sympathy, there was no positive effort forthcoming. Dr. Catlin left behind in Canada a few hundred who had been stirred to look a little deeper into the idea, a few thousand who had heard of it for the first time through his efforts but there the matter lay.

Canadians are interested in Union Now. Even as long ago as last winter (in these times, that's a long time ago), when Streit's book had been off the press less than a year, more than any other book it was provoking questions addressed to lecturers. Not just in the larger centres, but in most of the smaller towns, there could be found a few of the reading public who had delved into the book. They were talking about Union Now among their friends. They were anxious to hear the idea discussed.

Of course, there were many who were skeptical of the practicability of the scheme. That is the usual reception for any new idea. But there were few who would not admit that something had to be done, and that



HIS BUSINESS PREMISES were wrecked by bombs, but he hung out the flags to show that his spirit was not daunted.

other than a remodelled League of Nations, Union Now was the only definite plan that had been advanced.

"The sole constructive idea since the post-war collapse of international politics," President Roosevelt is reported to have commented in a private conversation.

Not Wholly American

One of the most repeated criticisms last winter, and I suppose now, was that Union Now was all very fine, but it is something that is possible only with a great change in the American outlook. If Clarence Streit can educate his countrymen to the illusions of isolationism and the necessity of American participation in any world order, then God bless him. But meanwhile there is not much that we can do about it.

This criticism usually carries with it the belief that the idea of Union Now is wholly American. That is wrong. The publication of Streit's book in the United States coincided almost to the week with the forming of a new organization in Britain by a group of men. By the summer of 1939 that organization, Federal Union, had established offices at 44 Gordon Square in London, and was doing an extensive work as a distributive agency for literature and as a bureau to supply speakers.

I have before me a pamphlet which I picked up at those offices in July of 1939, setting forth an address given by Lord Lothian prior to his appointment as His Majesty's Ambassador to Washington, in which he, under the title of "The Ending of Armageddon," strongly advocated the idea of Federal Union, and concluded, "The value of Streit's book and any other works on the subject of Federal Union is that when the next crisis in world government occurs, public opinion will have before it an unanswerable analysis of the fundamental causes of the trouble and a clear indication of the basic principles on which alone enduring peace, liberty and prosperity can be built."

Product of the Time

Union Now in the United States centres around one outstanding advocate, Clarence Streit; Federal Union in Britain centres around a group; the fact that they sprang into activity simultaneously is not because

of any intimate connection between the supporters in each country for there was no such intimate connection but rather because similar conclusions had been reached at the same time by those who studied world politics. The fact that the idea has become almost synonymous with the name of Streit is due (and not without considerable justification) to the fact that he was the first person to set the plan down in all its detail.

Considering the question still further from the British approach, the time has passed when the plan of Federal Union can be dismissed, as many are prone to do, by admitting its logic, but denying its practicability. There is neither time nor the opportunity for carrying on an educational campaign in Britain as Streit is doing in the United States; Britons are pre-occupied with the war. But there is conclusive evidence that the plan is being seriously considered by those who are in a position to influence the post-war reconstruction. On the one occasion when we have been given a definite glimpse of what British leaders envisage as the new international order, it was a proposal of federal union—that offered to France by Churchill in June. If Union Now is postponed for many years after this war, future historians may consider the ousting of Reynaud by the Petain clique before he could accept Churchill's proposal of Anglo-French union as one of the slips of history comparable to the repudiation of Wilson's League by the American Senate. As in 1919, so now, any postponement will lead to events which will render its eventual establishment all the more imperative if some way other than war is to be found for the solution of international differences.

Union and League

What, then, is the relationship of Union Now to the League of Nations?

In Canada, as in Britain, I believe that I am representing the attitude correctly in saying that although there is, in League of Nations circles, sympathy for the plan of Union Now, it is claimed that it is so visionary that the chief result will be a confusion of the public mind and accomplishing less in the end.

It should never be forgotten that the differences between League sup-

porters and those of Union Now are differences of method, and not of ultimate objective. Further, there is no reason why those who differ as to method should act, or regard each other, as antagonists. Both are striving to achieve a new international government, and both agree that it can be attained only by limiting national sovereignty. The Unionist argues that it is useless to attempt the gradual diminution of national sovereignty, for the plan will only break down. As Lord Lothian has put it: "The only final remedy for this supreme and catastrophic evil of our time is a federal union of the peoples so that while each nation is completely self-governing in its own internal affairs, all the people are united in their single commonwealth for their common affairs . . . order and defence, the regulation of international trade and migration, citizenship, currency, and some forms of debt and taxation, interstate communication and the administration of

common assets and responsibilities of the federal union."

League supporters believe that all that can be achieved only by degrees throughout the years to come.

No Hostility Needed

It is unfortunate that the line of argument taken by the advocates of Union Now in the United States has been so hostile to the League. "This is no weak and anemic League . . .", one of their pieces of literature begins, with the immediate result that League enthusiasts tend to be alienated.

Personally, I can see no conflict between the League and Union Now. If Union Now is postponed for some time after this world struggle, it will have to be attained by working through the League of Nations. The League will be the means through which the nations will be led to give up enough of their national sov-

(Continued on Page 12)

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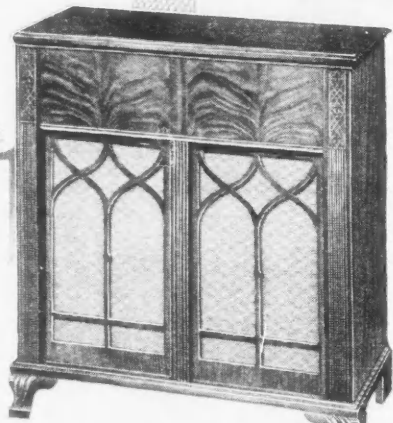
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Our Young Navy

BY J. MACKAY HITSMAN

CANADA'S NAVY had its thirtieth birthday this past summer, but such has been the story of this "silent service" that the average Canadian knows little except that it has been in existence. Why Canada was so tardy in forming a navy of her own, and why it then remained in a state of infancy for so long, are questions over which the great majority of Canadians have never bothered their heads.

In the years following Confederation, Canada seemed quite willing to let Britannia rule the waves by herself, but the new flood of Imperialism which had engulfed all the major European powers by the 'eighties made the Mother Country think otherwise. At the Colonial Conferences of 1887, 1897, and 1902 the Empire's naval needs were stressed and contributions sought for the Royal Navy. Canada alone remained adamant, with her representatives arguing that the money spent on the C.P.R. and on internal developments taxed her sufficiently.

The Admiralty held to the "Single Fleet" idea—that of one fleet under undivided control—but Canada, now under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Australia began to favor instead the formation of separate Dominion fleets. The Canadian Prime Minister stated at the Colonial Conference of 1902 that his Government was "contemplating the establishment of a local naval force in the waters of Canada;" but no concrete steps were taken to carry it out. It is true that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries toyed with the idea of converting the personnel of the Fisheries Protection Service into a naval militia, but its patrol vessels were too small to carry out any but the most elementary of naval duties and training.

In view of the growing seriousness of the Anglo-German naval rivalry, however, the Canadian Parliament early in 1909 unanimously passed a resolution favoring the formation of a Canadian Navy. Laurier realized that some share of Great Britain's naval burden should be assumed, and also that the formation of a distinct Canadian Navy would be another step towards the achievement of nationhood.

Pre-War Squabbles

Canadian delegates attended a subsidiary conference on defence in London that summer; at which it was agreed that Canada should form a squadron consisting of five cruisers and six destroyers. The letting of the contracts for the ships in Canada would promote a shipbuilding industry, while the completed fleet would be manned by a purely Canadian personnel as soon as officers and men could be trained in sufficient numbers.

After a lengthy and heated debate, lasting most of the winter, the Naval Service Act became law in May 1910, and a Canadian Navy had come into being. Two cruisers, the *Rainbow* and *Niobe*, were purchased from the British Admiralty to serve as training ships while the new squadron was being built and nucleus crews were borrowed from the Royal Navy to instruct the Canadian recruits. A Royal Naval College was opened at Halifax in 1911 to train potential officers, with 21 cadets forming the first class.

The first stumbling block to the growth of the Naval Service was the general election of 1911, fought over the question of reciprocity with the United States. Only in Quebec did the government's naval policy receive much criticism; elsewhere it was the loyalty sentiment engendered against reciprocity which was the main force in defeating Laurier. With Laurier fallen from power, his naval policy was allowed to lapse and the existing set-up was only half-heartedly maintained.

Then in the following year Mr. Borden and his Ministry decided that, because of further tension in Europe, they would offer an emergency contribution of \$35,000,000 to Great Britain to purchase three Dreadnoughts. The British Government was enthusiastic over the suggestion, both be-

cause the additional ships would be most welcome and also because it would be another sign to the world that the Empire was solidly behind the Mother Country. This meant the abandonment, for the time being at least, of a purely Canadian Navy, however, and it was only after a very bitter and prolonged contest in the House of Commons that the bill was forced through in May 1913. But the Senate, which had become a Liberal stronghold as a result of Laurier's long tenure of office, rejected the bill; thus the coming of war in 1914 found no adequate naval measures taken.

War found the Canadian Navy, consisting of the cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, being hurriedly mobilized for active service. H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* was sent at once on an extended cruise southward from Esquimalt to protect British shipping in the northern Pacific. Meanwhile, the reported presence in this area of the German cruisers *Leipzig* and *Nürnberg* and the resultant alarm in British Columbia encouraged Premier McBride to go ahead and purchase two submarines in Seattle. Because of United States neutrality the two subs had to be sneaked out of American waters during a fog and brought to Esquimalt, where they were quickly fitted out and put into service. The *Rainbow* continued its patrol work alone until the entrance into the war of Japan meant that its modern fleet would assume the chief responsibility for patrolling the Pacific.

Halifax and Sydney became the bases, just as they are again today, for the many small vessels which patrolled the area stretching from the Strait of Belle Isle to the Bay of Fundy and from Quebec to east of the Virgin Islands. Canada's Atlantic Patrol of only H.M.C.S. *Niobe* in 1914 grew to a large flotilla by 1918 of 2 depot ships, 2 submarines, 1 destroyer, 10 auxiliary patrol vessels, 47 armed trawlers, 58 armed drifters, 11 armed minesweepers, and a considerable number of motor launches.

The end of the war brought an inevitable reaction and to Canadians the idea, largely as a result of the formation of the League of Nations that war was a thing of the past and would not recur in the new world order being set up. Thus with popular approval behind it, the Canadian Government was able to shelve the report of Lord Jellicoe in 1919 calling for a minimum force of 3 light cruisers, 1 flotilla leader, 12 torpedo boats, 8 submarines, and several smaller craft. Instead, the Naval Service accepted a light cruiser, two destroyers, and two submarines from the Admiralty to take the place of the existing obsolete vessels. The trend towards even greater economy was too great to maintain even this meagre force, however, and by the end of 1922 only the destroyers, *Patriot* and *Patrician*, and four minesweepers were in active service, with a total personnel of 405 officers and men. The Royal Naval College was closed down also at this time.

To offset somewhat the decline in personnel the newly formed Department of National Defence instituted two volunteer forces: the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, which was composed of merchant seamen who received fourteen days' training each year, and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, a larger organization of amateur sailors.

The next step forward was taken in 1928 when the *Patriot* and *Patrician* were replaced by the *Champlain* and *Vancouver* and two new destroyers were ordered in England. But further progress was halted for the time being by the coming of the depression in 1929 and in the early thirties naval estimates were once more reduced to the minimum.

By the middle thirties the increased unrest apparent all over the world necessitated more active steps being taken to realize an adequate defence policy for Canada. This task fell to the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie King, which had been brought into power by the general election of 1935. But to allay the fears of the isolationists and other pacifist groups



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in the Dominion, it had to be continually stressed by government spokesmen that the measures adopted to modernize navy, army, and air force were solely for the defence of Canada. Thus it was that Canada was unable to make any open commitments, even for British Empire defence.

In 1936 the old destroyers *Champlain* and *Vancouver* were replaced by the *St. Laurent* and *Fraser*, sister ships of Canada's other two modern destroyers, the *Saguenay* and *Skeena*. The *Restigouche* and *Ottawa* of the same class were acquired in 1938 to bring the destroyer total to six; while four new minesweepers were built in Canadian shipyards. A flotilla leader, H.M.C.S. *Assiniboine*, was added just prior to the outbreak of the present conflict. During the same time the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy had increased to 145 officers and over 1800 ratings to meet its new needs, with nearly the same number serving in the reserve forces.

The coming of war with Germany a little more than a year ago necessitated a greatly augmented Canadian Navy to perform adequately its increased duties. Today there are six times as many officers and men serving in the 120 naval vessels as there were serving in the 15 ships of peace time. A separate department to administer the Navy was set up on July 8, with the Hon. Angus Macdonald, former premier of Nova Scotia, at its head.

The Society of Jesus

IT IS now just four hundred years on September 27 since His Holiness Pope Paul III issued that papal document known as "Regimini militantis Ecclesiae" by which the Society of Jesus received its full approbation. From that day to this the Jesuits have lived and labored and died in the service of the Catholic Church. Perhaps no other body of men has won for itself such unstinted praise from its friends or such overwhelming blame from its enemies. Typical of the abuse to which the Order has so frequently been subjected is that showered upon its members by the Nazi rulers of Germany. In one of the official publications for Nazi teachers, the Jesuits are rated among the four international enemies of Nazi Germany. It is not surprising then that all the schools in Germany under Jesuit direction have been closed, all their organizations condemned, their priests frequently placed in concentration camps, and their work completely disrupted. But the persistent persecution that has been meted out to them at the hands of their Church's enemies has been considered by the Jesuits as one of

BY JAMES S. MCGIVERN, S.J.

their glories. They have suffered recently in Mexico, in Red Spain, in Poland and Austria. In all this they are proud to have been found in the front line of the battle for Christianity.

The Founder's Life

Saint Ignatius of Loyola was born at the ancestral castle of Loyola in the heart of the Pyrenees, one year before Columbus discovered America. His early life as a courtier and a soldier gave little promise of his future as the founder of a religious Order and leader in the Church. The turning point in Ignatius' life came in the attack by the French on Pampeluna, then being defended by the Spanish. No great military loss was involved in the fall of this small unimportant town. But there Ignatius was wounded. The little aristocratic Spanish captain led the defenders against great odds, and resisted the attacks of the French until he fell, his leg crushed by a cannonball. In the long convalescence Ignatius

asked for some book to beguile the tedious hours and days. He could not get the book he demanded—the novel of his day—"Amadis de Gaul." He must be content with a "Life of Christ" written centuries before by Ludolph of Saxony. This book caused him to reflect on his past life. It was not without a struggle in his mind and in his heart that the vision



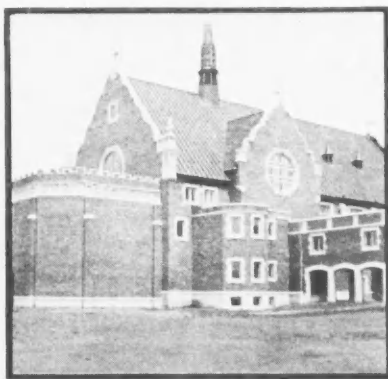
MARTYR'S SHRINE

of a knight of Our Lady—poor, humble, charitable, hungry for souls, replaced the ideal of the courtier and soldier of Spain. But out of that struggle emerged something far more valuable than mere worldly ambition, the desire to give up all for Christ—to give up all *Ad Maiorem Dei Gloriam* (for the greater glory of God).

"Spiritual Exercises"

Not so far distant from the castle of Loyola there is the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Montserrat. In that sanctuary there is a Madonna the Black Virgin of Montserrat, centuries old. There, as the knights of old, Ignatius held vigil and laid aside the sword of Spain, giving himself to Christ. From there he betook himself to a cave in the little town of Manresa. In solitude and in silence he looked upon God and upon himself. From this searching of soul came that remarkable book "The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius."

These exercises, despite the high reputation in which they have been held by masters of the spiritual life,



LOYOLA COLLEGE CHAPEL

contain nothing very mysterious. The doctrine contained in their pages is not new. The arrangement only is that of Ignatius. The Exercises begin with the consideration of the great fundamental truths of religion, such as our duty to God, the hideousness of sin and hell, the inevitability of death and judgment, and they lead on through the imitation of Christ to the love of God. No recourse is had to rhetoric. It is mere-

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ly a matter of a man being brought to a heart to heart talk with His Creator and Lord. The spiritual force of the exercises has been extolled more than once by great Popes such as Paul III and Leo XIII; and Pius XI named Ignatius patron of all spiritual retreat work.

Founding of the Order

In 1534 Ignatius was in Paris, studying at the University. He had grouped around him a band of men who would under his guidance do great work in the four corners of the world. Most conspicuous among these was Francis Xavier, who was to become the Apostle of India and

the Orient. With him were Lainez and Salmeron, soon to play an important role in the reformation of the Church through the Council of Trent. And let us not forget Bobadilla, the tireless apostle who was to evangelize some seventy-seven dioceses of Europe, nor Rodriguez and Faber. These men were to become the foundation stones of the Society of Jesus.

On August 15, 1534, they met together in a little church on the hillside of Montmartre, then just outside of Paris. It is not yet the final formation of the Society of Jesus. But it is the beginning. It should be

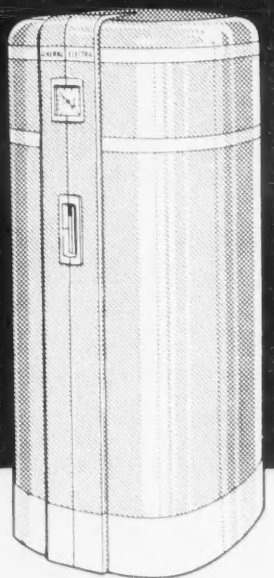
(Continued on page 13)

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This Farmer Bought His Own Elevator

BY GALEN CRAIK

THE Western Canadian farmer is a person who has become justly famous for his resource and his initiative. He rarely has much to work with, but when faced by urgent necessity he sees clearly what must be done and goes ahead and does it, by whatever means he can command or create.

A case in point is big, bluff M. A. Sorenson, Danish-Canadian farmer from the rolling plains country of Duval, 80 miles north of Regina, who had a problem and who solved it entirely to his own satisfaction.

The difficulty Mr. Sorenson faced was lack of storage space for his grain. When it is considered that he farms 3,600 acres, produced 16,000 bushels of grain in 1939, 26,000 in 1938 and will have a fair crop this year, it will be seen that, under present conditions, this Saskatchewan farmer's problem of finding the physical space in which to store his grain is a considerable one.

"Present conditions" are a colossal wheat surplus, a carryover from former years, European wheat markets which have shrunk to the size of Britain alone, and a government decree that limits the individual farmer's sale of wheat from his 1940 crop to five bushels per acre. Where to put all the grain is a headache to western farmers, wheat dealers, politicians and businessmen, who have been puzzling their heads over this problem for months.

Much of the grain this year will have to be kept on the farms, and Mr. Sorenson, with true western perspicacity, saw the problem in its true light as long as a year ago and took steps to meet it. For years he had stored his surplus grain in granaries about his farm. But that was not very satisfactory. Some of it was stolen, and between losing grain to thieves and entertaining Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen who came to hunt for the miscreants, Mr. Sorenson had a lot of worry and lost a lot of sleep. So last year he decided to solve not only his storage problem but that of the stolen wheat as well. He drove into Duval one day and bought himself an elevator, a real one of the kind that dot the prairies from east of Winnipeg to west of Calgary, one of 20,000 bushels capacity, complete with nine bins and all the machinery that goes with an elevator. He tore it down, hauled the lumber to his farm, rebuilt it and now can point with a proud wave of his hand to "My elevator."

He paid a bargain price of \$1,200 for it. It would have cost him \$6,000 to erect a new one. So this year Mr. Sorenson, who came to Duval in 1905 and who has seen a lot of dry country farming since then, isn't worrying about the grain storage problem any more. There's enough space in his private elevator for last year's surplus as well as this, and as for next year or the year after that, well, he can always step out and buy himself another elevator if he wishes.

P.F.R.A. is West's Savior

This is mainly about P.F.R.A., or the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, to give it its proper title, and under which a scientific effort is being made to put western agriculture on a sound basis. Eastern Canadians may not know much about it, due to the unfortunate tendency of the big eastern dailies to consider that nothing of news significance to Canada can happen west of the Great Lakes, but westerners are beginning to realize that the whole future of farming in the west may well be bound up with the success or failure of P.F.R.A.

Reports coming in to headquarters in Regina tell how fruit has been grown successfully in arid sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta under the guidance of P.F.R.A. experts. It is a matter, first, of conserving the water supply available in either dug-out or dam, and secondly, of the use of proper irrigation methods, all of which is carried out under the close supervision of the P.F.R.A. men who have studied such problems exhaus-

tively and who know just how it must be done to be successful.

In west central Saskatchewan and east central Alberta about 60 P.F.R.A. irrigation projects have been inspected this year and all reports agree that prairie fruit growing is not only feasible but provides a profitable sideline for farmers. "Irrigation of small fruits is proving highly profitable on a number of projects," says a P.F.R.A. report, which adds that production of strawberries and raspberries has provided the "best opportunity for a profitable sideline on many small irrigation projects."

Plums were "clustered like grapes" on trees in the Rolling Hills district near Brooks, Alberta, Mark Mann, agricultural supervisor, reported, while at Saskatchewan Landing, in the middle of the "drouth area," the tomato crop has been exceptionally good. Late in August 100 crates of tomatoes had been sold to a Swift Current wholesaler.

And speaking of gardens a note from Claresholm, Alberta, tells of one citizen who raised a 25-pound squash, of plentiful supplies of cucumbers, tomatoes and other vine crops and of an abundance of fine quality crabapples and plums and of small fruits such as strawberries, gooseberries and currants.

Western Canada will never be a Garden of Eden, as even its fondest admirers will admit, but it appears to be doing quite nicely under the scientific ministrations of P.F.R.A.

P.F.R.A. has meant the difference between penury and plenty for many a western farmer, but despite this many patriotic men among them have refused to have the government go ahead with long-wanted projects on their farms. They want the money turned back into the war effort. They figure that they have managed to "get by" without dams or dugouts before the war, and that they can continue to do so until the war is over.

Typical of these men is Peter Lode, of Lisieux in southwest Saskatchewan, who paid out of his own pocket for a stock watering project which had been approved by P.F.R.A. inspectors and which in the ordinary course of events would have been paid for by the government. Authorities offered to pay Mr. Lode for the work done, but he refused to take the money, a refusal couched in the following terms: "A month or so ago I and my father agreed not to accept payment from the government for the construction of a dam for the simple reason that the government needs every dollar available to prosecute the war. So carry on Canada!"

Antelope and Ducks

In Alberta farmers have had cause to complain because of the inroads made upon their crops by herds of antelope, while in Saskatchewan it is the ducks which sometimes cause considerable damage.



WHAT TO DO WITH THE YEAR'S CROP because of the storage problem worries every farmer in western Canada except M. A. Sorenson, of Duval, Sask. Last fall Mr. Sorenson bought a 20,000 bushel capacity elevator from a grain company, erected it on his farm as seen in the top photograph. Lower left is Mr. Sorenson, who farms 3,600 acres, one of the biggest individual holdings in the west. He still sticks to horses and tractors, no combines for him, and three tractors pulling six binders are seen in a field at the right.

John W. Blackie, farmer in the Willow Bunch district, south of Regina, got tired of seeing thousands of ducks descending and feeding on his grain fields and asked the provincial natural resources department if he could do something about it. The department said yes, it would be okay if Mr. Blackie blazed away at the ducks with his shotgun, but he mustn't kill any of them. So, in late summer, before the shooting season opened, Mr. Blackie conducted his own private blitzkrieg against the birds, but he had to "shoot to scare" only. A bird of another feather was the fear among some Saskatchewan sportsmen that R.C.A.F. bombing stations at Mossbank and Dafoe might frighten the ducks and geese away to quieter areas in Alberta and Manitoba. However, Owen Dutton, president of the Regina branch of the Fish and Game League, and Group Captain L. F. Stevenson, officer commanding No. 4 training squadron, thought that such fears were unwarranted. Mr. Dutton predicted the birds might take fright and scatter "over Saskatchewan prairie lands," which would be "all to the good, as it will result in more diversified shooting," while Group Captain

Stevenson believed that "sportsmen will be able to get a good fall shoot out of the Dafoe area before R.C.A.F. activities get well under way."

Fish and Game League officials in Saskatchewan have expressed satisfaction at the fine increase in the numbers of prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge in recent years. After a low point in 1936, when sportsmen feared the Hungarian partridge was due for extinction on the prairies, both chicken and par-

tridge have increased steadily until this fall shooting conditions will be excellent. The comeback of the prairie chicken is attributed largely to the campaign of the provincial government and members of the Fish and Game League against crows and other predators, while activities of P.F.R.A. and Ducks Unlimited have helped boost the duck population of Western Canada through development and conservation of water supplies.

Canada and "Union Now"

(Continued from Page 9)

ereignty to permit the establishment of an effective international government. In other words, the League of Nations will be the half-way house to Union and through a gradual encroachment upon national rights pertaining to matters of international interests, it will develop into a Federal Union.

But and here lies the urgency of propagating the idea now—in times like these when men are driven to such desperation and such awareness of the imperative need of avoiding future wars, if the idea of Federal Union can gain enough popular support to permit national leaders to move away from the conception of unlimited national sovereignty, or even force them to, more may be accomplished within the next few years, during this war and the post-war reconstruction, than could otherwise be accomplished in a century of slow progress. Since the status quo has gone fluid, and under pressure of the white heat of events men's minds are receptive to new ideas, the objective may be achieved in a jump, rather than step by step throughout the years.

There is also this further consideration to bear in mind. American willingness to share in the plan is a prerequisite. Many critics argue that it is a vain hope to think that the United States can be detached from its traditional outlook on international relationships. But is it?

Suited to Americans

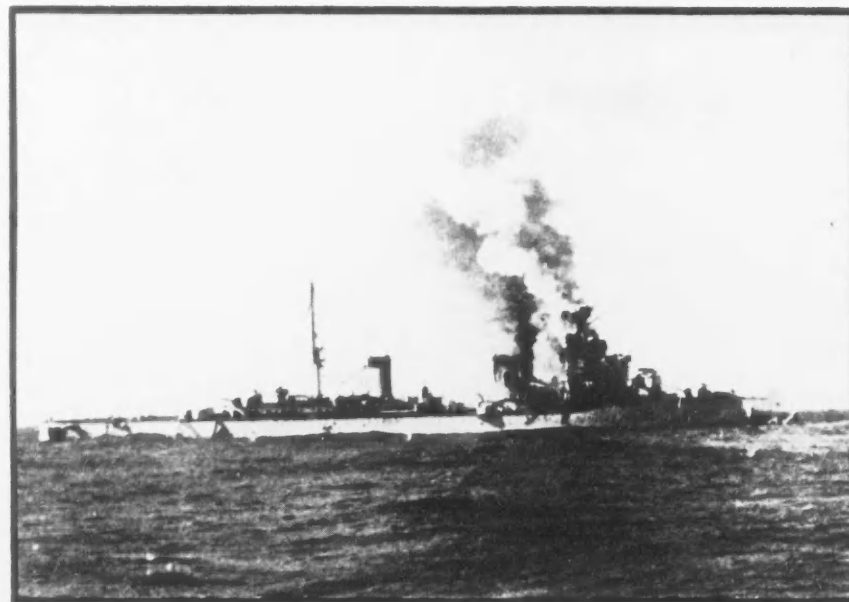
Union Now is exactly the type of thing at first glance, grandiose, idealistic, and as Streit presents it, flattering to the Americans in that it is modelled on the union of the

thirteen original states—that should it catch, as it already has, and should the United States participate in this struggle even more, which is quite possible, and Americans thereby become determined to stay in this time as an assurance of future peace, then, Union Now may sweep the country like wild-fire.

In that case, with similar support from other nations, Union Now could be realized within the next few years. But even if it isn't, this should be remembered: the final result when a new plan is advanced is so often a compromise with what existed before. In other words, it would be a compromise between Union Now and the League of Nations. If the nations cannot be led immediately to give up adequate sovereignty to permit Union, at least they will have given up more than in the past, and enough to establish something approaching a Union, something which would be a stronger League of Nations.

Because the possibilities of attaining Federal Union at the close of this war are in direct proportion to the public support that can be secured, the question depends on the ordinary man and woman. "If we want union and say so," runs a British Federal Union pamphlet, "it can be ours. If we want union and do not say so because we do not think that our neighbors will think so, we are probably repeating what they are saying of us and we shall not get union; we shall get future wars."

So, what about it? Are Canadians going to lag behind both Americans and Britons in their thinking on this question? Are we not in a position, such that by taking something other than a negative stand, we could contribute greatly to realizing Federal Union? What about it?



FIRST PICTURE OF THE SINKING of an Italian cruiser. It is the Bartolomeo Colleoni which was sunk some weeks ago by H.M.A.S. Sydney in the Mediterranean. Here, having felt the weight of British guns, she is slowly sinking, her bow blown away.

The Society of Jesus

(Continued from page 11)

interesting to Canadians to note that while the Society of Jesus, which was to play such a large part in the formation and the history of Canada, was forming at Montmartre, Jacques Cartier was sailing up the Saint Lawrence on his first voyage of discovery.

Four hundred years is not a long time in the history of the Catholic Church whose yardstick is eternity, but in human events it looms rather large. The Society of Jesus is but

one of the latest of the religious orders which have served the Church faithfully and well. The Benedictines, Franciscans, Dominicans and others are older than the mere four hundred years the Jesuits have been in existence. In those four centuries it has had a dramatic history. St. Francis Xavier started the long list of missionaries. He travelled over the entire Orient — through India, the Moluccas and Japan, and died alone on the Island of Sancian just as he was preparing to open the way

to China. No corner of the known world has been unexplored by the missionary zeal of the Order. And great saints have added lustre to those mission annals. St. Peter Claver gave his whole life to the apostolate of the Negro slaves of the New World; St. Jean de Brebeuf, St. Isaac Jogues and their companions labored among the Indians of Canada.

But the energy of the Order was not entirely confined to the Missions. Her colleges and universities were everywhere in Europe. Just one hundred years after the foundation of the Order (1640) there were 521 Colleges conducted by Jesuits through-

out the world. In France there were 65 Colleges, one of which, Clermont, became the rival of the University of Paris, and another, LaFleche, had over 1,200 students. In Canada the Jesuits had a College (Quebec College) which antedated the famous establishment of Harvard in New England.

Great Theologians

The Order has also had a long list of scholars and saints. It has given two Doctors to the Church; St. Robert Bellarmine, the first to bring a spirit of courtesy into the religious wrangles of the sixteenth century;

and St. Peter Canisius, the apostle of Germany, whose catechism is a model on which all subsequent catechisms have been formed. Suarez was one of the greatest theologians of his age, ably followed by others such as Petavius and Molina, and in our own days by Peach and Billot and many others. Men of science like Clavius and Schreiner, Secchi and Schall, Grimaldi and Kircher, preachers like Bourdaloue and Segneri, poets like Southwell, Balde, von Spee, and Hopkins, scholars like Campion and Jouvancy, outshone their less gifted companions, though they did not necessarily surpass them in zeal for souls.



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Look at the exciting new styling... Relax in modern living room LUXURY... Drive with less GEARSHIFTING... Thrill to the new GETAWAY GEAR... Satisfy yourself with greater DODGE DEPENDABILITY, Lower OPERATING COSTS and LONGER LIFE than ever before in Dodge history!

● IT'S NEW... It's Beautiful... It's good design and the traditional Dodge qualities of Dependability, Long Life and Low Operating Costs are present in every moving part of the Dodge Kingsway and its companion cars—the Dodge De Luxe and De Luxe Special.

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The famous Dodge engine has added long life and economy features that mean still smoother operation and money saved... New oil bath aircleaner, new float-type oil strainer, new $\frac{3}{32}$ " piston ring, new long life main and connecting rod bearings.

These 1941 Dodge bodies have a new spring counter-balanced trunk lid that opens and closes without effort. New one-piece hood opens from the front. Battery is under the hood for convenience—in the fan blast to keep it cool.

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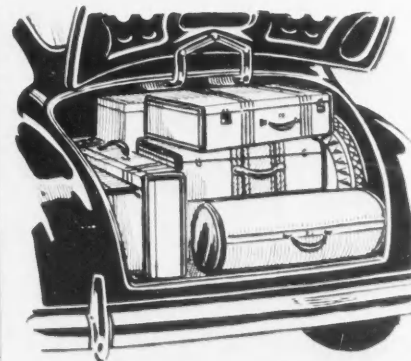
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These three keep the engine Clean, make it run quieter... last longer



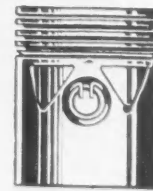
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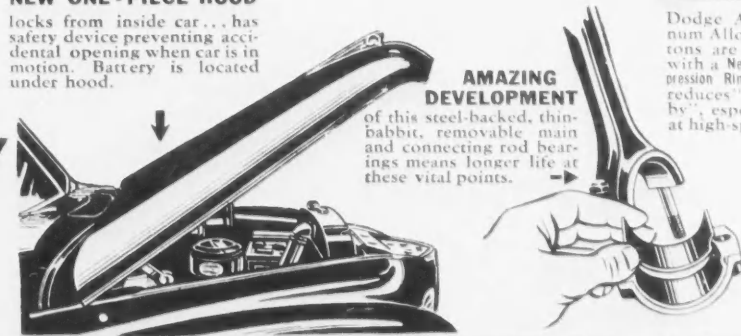
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Surveying The American Scene

"AS MAINE goes, so goes the nation."

It is a little difficult to see on what basis this old saw has any claim to validity, for since the Civil War Maine has always gone Republican, although on six occasions in that period a Democrat has been elected President. But the vote in Maine is taken earlier than in any other state, and some political prognosticators have it that the proportion that the Republican vote bears to the total does give some indication of the trend throughout the nation. In any event, the taking of the Maine vote on Monday September 9 was the signal for the stepping-up of the political tempo in the United States. It is appropriate now to make an attempt, but only an attempt, to size up the prospects of the candidates.

Any person who at this time speaks

in certain tones of the probable result is putting himself out on a limb. The issue is beyond the hands of any human force in America. It lies across the seas. Votes will be cast according as the emotions are swayed by the events of war. Deep thinking will have little effect on the result. There won't be time for it. A psychology, not of fear but of something like apprehension or doubt, has the people in its clutch. A nicely balanced judgment can hardly emerge from such an atmosphere.

The issue is further clouded by the lack of fundamental differences in the candidates' attitudes toward the pre-occupying questions of the day. President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie agree that aid must be given to Britain; that neither time nor money may be

BY GOLDWIN GREGORY

spared in preparing the defence not only of the United States but of all America; and that men must be conscripted. And Mr. Willkie makes no strong attack on the New Deal policies generally. Those policies, however, recede into the background of a collective mind faced with the greater problem that is Hitler.

Mr. Willkie did indeed protest against giving the government the right to take over the plants of recalcitrant manufacturers of defence materials. However, Republicans in Congress, realizing how great a political blunder it would be to compel men to serve without in like manner requiring industrialists to put their facilities at the disposal of the nation, refused to follow. Nor were they particularly vocal in their protests against the President's action in trading destroyers for bases without consulting Congress. Such a chorus of approval had risen from the people that a representative who dared criticize the President would have heard from the voters in November. One senator of twenty-four years' standing, whose term expires this year, has already met his Nemesis for opposing conscription. By three to one his opponent has been selected in the Arizona primary.

Opposition Divided

But generally Congress has been far behind the thoughts of the people. Only hesitantly and reluctantly have the legislators given authority for steps that it was clear the vast majority of the people wanted. Opposition, however, has been divided in its political color, for both Republicans and Democrats have been found opposing legislation for which Mr. Roosevelt had asked. Party discipline is not as strict as in Canada, and the line-up on divisions during the present session, as this is an election year, has been determined by a consideration of how many voters would be offended by this or that stand. Most congressmen seem to feel that it is better not openly to offend one noisy voter than to please four or five who would quietly have preferred another course of action. It seems safe to predict that some tight-rope-walking

members of Congress are going to lose their seats.

That, however, will not have any great effect on the presidential race. A strong candidate for President is much more likely to carry his weaker followers than they to help or hinder him. And probably selfish local interests today will have less influence on the campaign than they have usually had. Habitually there has been pussyfooting, the holding-out of some trivial inducement to a district or class that sees itself neglected in some other respect, the trimming of sails to fit a wind that comes from all directions at once, and generally the straddling and confusing of issues. That there is little of this pusillanimous conduct in this campaign is largely the result of the Republicans having chosen a man of Mr. Willkie's character.

The nation has not yet recovered from its surprise that the traditionally boss-run Republican party chose Mr. Willkie. Indeed, he was not the choice of the political hacks. They still quiver with astonishment, and resentment of the "plain people" who selected him. They had striven for either Taft or Dewey. The former was a typical reactionary, albeit liberal for one of his environment; the latter was a glamor boy, who had won fame as a crusading district attorney. Either would have been amenable to the suggestions of the party organizers; he would have been ready to have given merely nominal leadership where Mr. Willkie fearlessly insists that he be given a free hand in shaping policies. Here lie both Willkie's weakness and his strength.

Generally speaking, it may be said that both candidates will draw their principal support from hide-bound party followers. Two-thirds of the voters will vote as they have always voted, or as their fathers voted. But the remaining fifteen to twenty millions offer a huge field for missionary labor. They must choose between Roosevelt and Willkie—not between what Roosevelt promises to do and what Willkie promises. They must decide who will do the best job of defending the nation against Hitler.

The Republican organization, not being very enthusiastic about Mr. Willkie and in some cases actively

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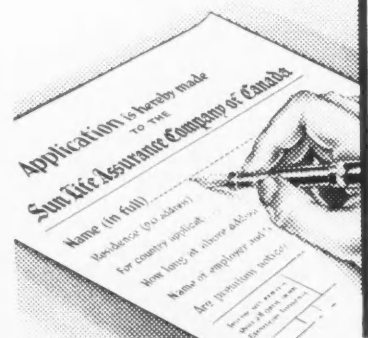
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TO-DAY ••
THAT
TOMORROW
TAKES CARE
OF ITSELF**



The Front Page

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gaiety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude. The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT
The Canadian Weekly

disapproving of him, will do little more than go through the motions of getting out the regular G. O. P. vote. The Democratic organization is strong and, flushed with overwhelming victories in 1932 and 1936, has a force behind it that will carry many hesitant voters with it. Most officeholders, too, are Democrats, and they will not be inactive. The vast numbers on relief, or employed in work created to meet the unemployment situation, will feel that their bread is buttered by the President, and fearing that a new administration might be less indulgent, will probably vote for Roosevelt. They are the type of voters who might have been beguiled by the Republican machine politician who, in his lack of enthusiasm for Willkie, is likely to have little of persuasion in his mood. So in this way Mr. Willkie has put himself at a disadvantage.

However, there may be compensating factors. Mr. Willkie relies more on a spontaneous rising of certain elements which usually go Democratic. Throughout the land Willkie-for-President Democratic Clubs have been formed. They urge the public to support the regular Democrats for places in Congress, but to uphold and work for Willkie against Roosevelt. These are amateur politicians; men and women who usually do not parade their sympathies and are influenced in no way by the party machine. They are particularly numerous in Mr. Roosevelt's stronghold, the "Solid South," but there it seems unlikely that they can overcome the huge Democratic majority. In larger pivotal states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, where a close vote is indicated, their comparatively smaller numbers will cut quite a swath and may even determine the whole election.

Slogan with Force of Law

To a Canadian, whose country has had as its leaders, with even greater powers than a president of the United States, a John A. Macdonald for eighteen years, a Wilfrid Laurier for fifteen years, and a Mackenzie King already for fourteen years, it is passing strange that to have a president for more than eight years should be considered a menace to democracy. Yet to such an extent has this idea permeated otherwise intelligent minds in the United States that the great rallying-cries of the opponents of Roosevelt is "No Third Term." In a country which boasts of its disregard of precedent, some remarks attributed to Jefferson when declining to run for a third term over a century and a quarter ago are quoted as having the force of law. Even Washington's statement, and another of the same Jefferson, could be cited as authority for the proposition that there might be occasions when it was the duty of

ANOTHER RUTH SINGS

I SHALL go with you,
Always and forever!
Down the days and nights
Into happy and unhappy places
I shall go with you.

This is a beautiful and true thing,
Certain as a sandal print
In stone,
Ageless,
Indestructible
I shall go with you, always!

MONA GOULD.

a president to remain at the disposal of a people in need of his services.

Quite apart from the matter of a third term, there is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has given some cause to those who regard him as arbitrary. He made an ill-advised attempt to bring the Supreme Court under his control. Congress thwarted him in this but yet permitted him more power than had ever before been granted to a president. Without question he enjoys the exercise of that power. Still, Congress can at will withdraw the authority which it has delegated. Doubtless it would, if it felt that it were being abused. But the sceptre of the dictators rides high in Europe, and some profess to see the shadow here.

Again, traditional Democratic policy has urged the maintenance of states' rights. Many feel that there has been a quite unnecessary centralization and regimentation of authority in the federal government.

This is a quite honest objection, and there would be much force in opposition to the assumption of control of matters formerly of purely local concern if it could be demonstrated that it was not essential. The Willkie Democrats will have difficulty in persuading the beneficiaries of this policy that Mr. Roosevelt was moved by personal ambition in leading Congress to enact laws of nation-wide application relating to wages and hours, to labor relations, to social security, to relief, to trading in securities, and to many other matters. Farmers, and cotton and sugar growers, have benefited too, along with the rank and file. The arguments of the intellectuals will have little appeal to them.

Here this observer feels that he must, with deference and respect, differ with the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, who said, in the issue of September 7, "the planned economy people will vote for Roosevelt." No:

the Willkie Democrats, supporting Democratic congressional candidates while gunning for Roosevelt, are drawn from the thinking element among the supporters of the planned economy. Therein will lie their difficulty in urging support of a man whose congressional followers would come from a party the leaders of which are of a class that bewails the recent social progress. Their objection to Mr. Roosevelt is purely personal. So is that of another man.

Split in Labor's Support

John L. Lewis heads the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In earlier elections he has been the most influential of the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, and his unions have made the largest campaign contributions. Now he is on the warpath, claiming that he has not had value received for his earlier support. He is an ambitious man, and is rumored to

have his eye on the presidency himself. Clearly, however, Labor cannot expect as much from Republicans as from the Democrats. Wm. Green, President of the rival American Federation of Labor, knows this and has endorsed Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. Mr. Lewis knows it too, but there is civil war in Labor. So, in spleen, and taking refuge in the "No Third Term" cry, he has denounced the President. But Lewis's fellow leaders in the C.I.O. support Roosevelt, and seem to be carrying the workers with them.

In the floating vote there are far more who are interested in a better way of life than in the rather academic question of whether Roosevelt is putting on the garb of a dictator. And they are more interested in stopping Hitler than in anything else. They will determine the election by voting for the man who seems most likely to achieve those ends. The wave of popularity that

accompanied Mr. Willkie's nomination is now receding, according to the press and the polls of public opinion. The trend to Roosevelt seems under way and unless there should be some great change in the international situation it is likely to prevail. If, however, by some happy chance the menace from abroad should disappear before November 5, Mr. Willkie's election is a distinct possibility. His courage and personality, the anti-third-term sentiment, and the inchoate fear of dictatorship, would all react in his favor.

But we seem to have forgotten Maine. Before the election Democrats said that if they got 33 per cent of the popular vote they would carry the country. Republicans said that the Democrats were beaten unless they got 38 per cent. Here are the results: For Senator, 41 per cent Democratic; for Governor, 36 per cent Democratic. Ladies and Gentlemen, take your choice!

SECURITY..



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THE BOOKSHELF

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Wolfe's Last Testament

BY W. S. MILNE

YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN, by Thomas Wolfe. Mouson. \$3.00.

THOMAS WOLFE was born in 1900, published his first novel in 1929, and died in 1938, yet his honorable position in American letters is secure. The last two years of his life were spent in writing a book which should have packed into it everything he wanted to say about life. He would work for twelve or fourteen hours at a stretch for days on end, and at length the huge mass of manuscript began to shape itself into two novels, which he was able to hand completed to his publishers in May, 1938. Before either was published, he was dead of pneumonia. The first of these posthumous novels was "The Web and the Rock;" the second is "You Can't Go Home Again." These are the last words of Thomas Wolfe, the words with which he concludes his last book:

"We have come to the end of the road that we were to go together. My tale is finished, and so farewell. But before I go, I have just one more thing to tell you:

"Something has spoken to me in the night, burning the tapers of the waning year; something has spoken in the night, and told me I shall die, I know not where. Saying:

"To lose the earth you know, for greater knowing; to lose the life you have, for greater life; to leave the

friends you loved, for greater loving; to find a land more kind than home, more large than earth—

"Whereon the pillars of this earth are founded, toward which the conscience of the world is tending, a wind is rising, and the rivers flow."

"You Can't Go Home Again" is a continuation of the story of George Webber, begun in "The Web and the Rock," although it is a complete whole in itself. George is, of course, Thomas Wolfe, and the book is a record of the questing of his own troubled spirit in search of truth. It is as deeply spiritual as "The Hound of Heaven," in places as dark and perplexed as one of the novels of Dostoevsky. It combines a robust and sardonic presentation of the American scene with passages of lonely and self-tormented searching for some formula that will give life a meaning. The novel takes some time in getting under way. Minor characters and scenes are described in the minutest detail, as if the author were marking time before coming to grips with his theme. There are passages in which the author's zest for life expresses itself in a spate of words, such as one finds in Rabelais. He takes twenty pages to analyse the reaction of one of his characters to the newspaper account of the death of an unknown man, and there are passages in which the travail of years is presented in a single page. But

with whatever deliberateness the theme is developed, one feels that Wolfe knows what he is doing. His diffuse and circuitous approach is because he is trying so desperately hard to be honest, to see life steadily and whole. An outline of the story makes one wonder how it reaches such a length, but that is not the feeling one gets as one reads. The last three hundred pages gallop faster than one wishes and the end is reached all too soon.



THOMAS WOLFE
Author of "You Can't Go Home Again."

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Sojourn in the Wilderness

In brief, the story starts with Webber waiting the publication of his first novel. It is an honest book about his native town, and he is terribly hurt when his town turns on him for it. While he is still in the

dark perplexity of wondering why people are afraid of the truth, the depression comes, and gradually he begins to see the American civilization has been based on false values, and that its sickness can be cured only by a return to truth. But who is to say what truth is? Then begins Webber's sojourn in the wilderness of his own lonely quest. He lives in the slums, travels, meets many people. His second book makes him famous. He is in Germany for a time, because he had loved the old Germany, the Germany of Goethe, the Germany of kindly people, who were neat and tidy and loved music. But the shadow of the Fuehrer is already falling athwart it, and he hurries back to America. Out of it all he has learned certain things, and come to a certain decision, which he expresses in a long letter to an old friend, filling the last forty pages of the book. In this, we have Thomas Wolfe's last testament, and it is a testament of hope and courage and light. He has come through the valley of the shadow unvanquished; his troubled heart has found a rock on which to build; his life has achieved meaning and direction again. His own experience has awakened in him renewed hope for his fellow-men. He has learned that

"the dark ancestral cave, the womb from which mankind emerged into the light, forever pulls one back, but that you can't go home again." To many readers, the steps by which Webber reaches his conclusion will be obscure. Webber is not Everyman. But one feels that this is an honest record of how one man crossed over and through his perplexities, and emerged on the other side. It is not a guide-book. It is a record of an experience that each must go through alone. The triumphant affirmation that life has meaning, and that there is a higher wisdom than that uttered by Ecclesiastes, is worth proclaiming, and Wolfe has done it magnificently.

It is difficult to speak in dispassionate critical terms of a book that has moved me as this has done. As a novel, it has magnificent things, such as the meeting with McHarg, who I suspect of being Sinclair Lewis, the description of the apartment-house fire, and the departure from Germany. As a novel, it has weaknesses, digressions, dull stretches, wordy bits, purple passages. But above all that, it has power, and insight, and honesty, and it ends on a prophetic note of hope for a desperately foolish and unhappy world. This is one of the great books of our generation.

Not to Be Let Die

BY B. K. SANDWELL

CANADIAN OCCASIONS: Addresses by Lord Tweedsmuir. Mouson. \$1.50.

THIS is probably the only book by John Buchan to bear any other signature than that simple Scottish name. The decision to use the baronial rather than the literary title was almost certainly that of the author himself; for he himself selected these forty speeches, and carefully overlooked the manuscript, shortly before his death. He began the task rather reluctantly, largely at the urging of many friends, and the present reviewer is not a little proud of the fact that his opinion was asked as to the advisability of this publication, and that he very emphatically urged that not to publish would be to fail in a duty towards Canada. As he got on with the work of editing, Lord Tweedsmuir himself began to feel that there was something here which Canadians, and others would find worth reading for many years after his departure from Government House. He was a very sound judge of values.

The reason why these are the speeches of Lord Tweedsmuir and not of John Buchan is that they are the speeches of the Governor General. A Governor General, like a king, cannot be at the same time a private man. Yet there was a tremendous amount of John Buchan in Lord Tweedsmuir, and not much in Lord Tweedsmuir that was not also John Buchan. It did not require a governor-generalship and a barony to impart to John Buchan the high seriousness of an Elder Statesman; advancing maturity did that in any case. And he matured early. There is evidence that he was never very flippant even as an undergraduate, and as the world around him progressed from bad to worse he came to see that flippancy, unseriousness, might well be one of its most destructive vices. The peril of the world today, he said in his first Canadian utterance—and it was delivered before he reached Canada, to the Canada Club in London in 1935—"lies in a light-headedness which is content to be flippant and cynical and destructive, and a timidity which makes men forget their manhood and rush in panic to any shelter." That is a profoundly wise analysis of the age, coming from a man who was himself as little light-headed and as little timid as any public figure of that age.

Buchan's high seriousness would not permit him to do anything less than a thoroughly workmanlike job on every speech which he was called upon to deliver. While these forty addresses differ slightly in importance, there is not one which descends anywhere near the level of the empty commonplaces to which official personages, unless they are extraordinarily fertile in ideas, have so often to resort. There are no platitudes; Buchan had so many ideas of his own that he never had to resort to the

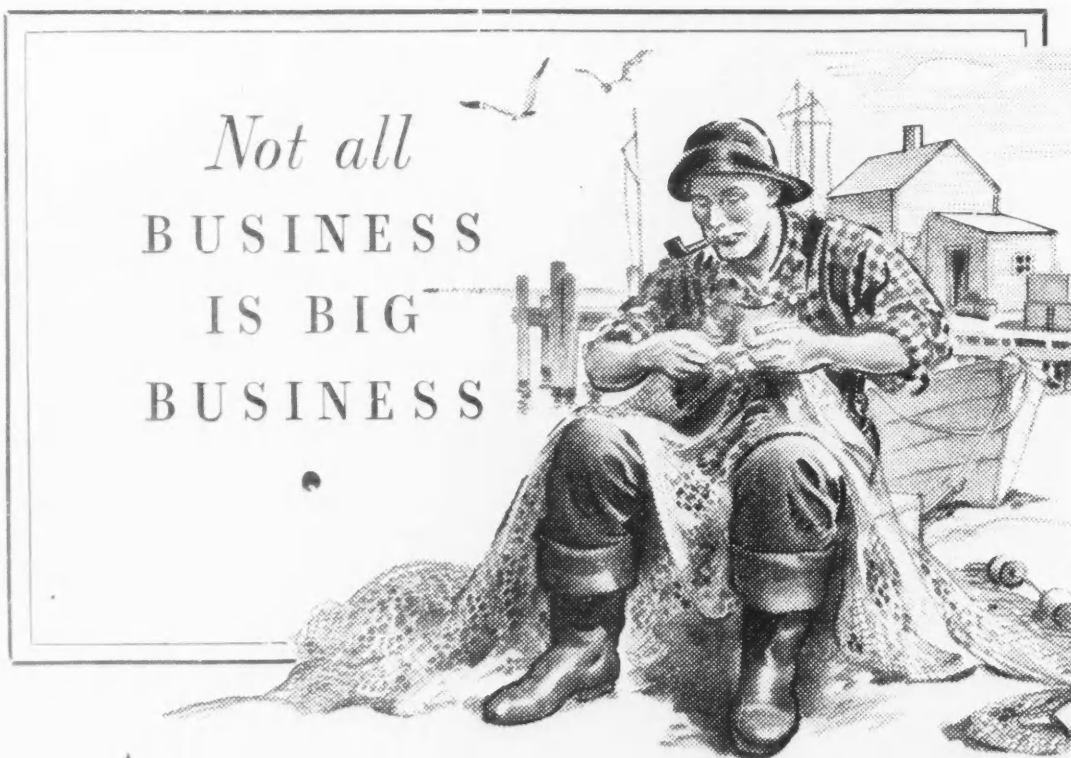
rubbed-down coinage of ordinary hand-to-hand circulation.

He had also a really amazing power of discovering little stories that illustrated perfectly the point that he was making. The little tale with which he illustrated the limitations of utterance that are imposed upon a Governor General went around the world, but some readers of SATURDAY NIGHT may have forgotten it, and others may enjoy reading it again. He was talking to the legislators of Washington, in the Senate, about the distinction between the official and private character of a man in political life. "I remember in my own country of the Scottish Border there was an old minister who once a month thought it his duty to deliver a sermon upon the terrors of Hell, when he fairly dangled his congregation over the abyss. But, being a humane man, he liked to finish on a gentler note. He used to conclude thus: 'Of course, my friends, ye understand that the Almighty is compelled to do things in his official capacity that he would scorn to do as a private individual.'" And he went on to lament that he himself had now no private capacity but only an official one. How perfect also, as an illustration of our common human disposition to relate everything to our own little parish, is the story of the wounded soldier in the Mesopotamia campaign who came from a valley under the Grampian Hills, and was asked by a visiting lady where he got his wounds. He replied: "Weel, mem, it was about two miles on the Rothiemurehus side of Bagdad."

The audiences which heard these speeches must have added up to a total of a good many thousands. None of them will ever hear his voice again, and there can be few of them who will not want to be reminded, by such a volume as this, of the charm of that voice, of the enormous resources which that mind displayed, and of the lovable qualities of character which never failed to shine through every utterance.

BOOK SERVICE

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THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

The World of Mrs. Miniver

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MRS. MINIVER, by Jan Struther. Macmillan. \$2.50.

THERE is undeniably such a thing as a feminine way of writing, and every woman who ever wrote has it, except possibly Gertrude Stein and Agatha Christie.

The world of women writers may be moral and didactic, like George Eliot's, or lucid and sharp-edged like Jane Austen's, or filled with darkling emotions like the Brontës'. It may be as urbane as Virginia Woolf's or as sedulously provincial as E. M. Delafield's. But it is always a feminine world and I have a feeling that very few men, however much they may admire the facility that has created this special universe, really feel that it is a place where they can hang up their hats and make themselves at home.

The element that unites all these women writers and makes even the greatest of them seem minor, from the major or masculine point of view, is their sense of the tangible and the personal. (No woman, obviously, could have written "War and Peace" or "A Midsummer Night's Dream".) With this goes a fondness for permanence and the domesticities—even the stormy Jane Eyre loved her nursery teas with her little charge Adele. The feminine world is subjective and playfully logical, as opposed to the wild, gun-toting objective world of men. It is the world of Mrs. Miniver.

Mrs. Miniver's world holds, among other things, three nice English children, a husband, Clem, who always appears on time to supply appropriate comments and responses. It has afternoon tea by the fire, with brandy-snaps, ratafia biscuits and crumpets to follow. It involves minor problems of drains, "chars," and difficult married couples. It exists in a cultivated landscape and its standards of com-

fort are "almost reprehensibly high." It is in fact a delightful world that almost any woman would love to live in. It has order, arrangement and wit, and every small tangible object in it shines out in clear affectionate light. Mrs. Miniver loves her world, without banality. She is even capable of affection for the family car; (and quite incapable, with her light perceptiveness, of giving it a pet name.)

Mrs. Miniver is playful, observant and wise; and her comments on such tested subjects as a visit to the dentist's, revolving doors, Christmas shopping, and a first airplane ride, have an astonishing freshness. She is constantly amused by her own reflections; and while she is not easily bored, she is not too easily amused.

War shadows Mrs. Miniver's bright world and she continues to write her essays, always with the same light deploring touch. She is never ominous, she is never arch and nonchalant, and occasionally she says things that tempt one to run pencil marks down the margin.

"However long the horror continues one must not get to the stage of refusing to think about it. To shrink from direct pain was bad enough but to shrink from vicarious pain was the utmost cowardice. . . Only by feeling it to the utmost and by expressing it would the rest of the world help to heal the injury that had caused it. Money, food, clothing, shelter—people could give all this and it would not be enough, it would not absolve them from the duty of paying in full also the imponderable tribute of grief."

The world of Mrs. Miniver is civilized, gentle and humane. But it is haunted through all these thirty-six essays by that sense of transience "which puts the keenest edge on beauty and make it touch some spring in the heart which more enduring excellences cannot reach."

An Enriching Novel of the Irish

BY KENNETH MILLAR

COME BACK TO ERIN, by Sean O'Faolain. Macmillan. \$3.00.

SOME fine writing has come out of Ireland in the last ten years, but none finer than the three novels of Sean O'Faolain. O'Faolain writes like a man who was born to write, to whom writing is the grand passion of his life. He can write ironies which startle the mind like the crack of a whip, and then he can soothe and delight it with soft-flowing rhythmical descriptions of rural Ireland which are almost as richly sensuous as John Keats' poetry. Sometimes his passion flares and casts wild mysterious shadows like a fire in the night. Yet his lyrical prose is shot through with metallic glints from the white light of reason. It is not often a reviewer has occasion to wax lyrical over a book or an author; perhaps this one will be excused for letting himself go.

Until now O'Faolain has written only of Ireland but he has set part of "Come Back to Erin" in New York. However, he is writing of Ireland and the Irish even there, of that Ireland which is the magnet of a million nostalgias, and of those Irish who feel themselves to be exiles wherever they are, because they have cut off the roots of their lives. The three Hogan-Hannefey brothers, St. John, Michael, and Frankie, are all exiles, though they are not all exiles from Erin. The "Erin" of the title is not Ireland only; it is symbolic of the simple rooted life of quiet natural satisfactions which most men leave young and never return to. The eldest brother, St. John, left Ireland as a boy, and sold his birthright for business success in New York based on a marriage of convenience. After thirty years the inner life which he has trampled on rises inside him and destroys him. Michael, who stays in the old house in Cork taking care of

his insane mother, is cramped and compressed into a pitiful mannikin by his narrow life, consoled only by his dreams of Paris, the "Erin" he has never seen: For fifteen years Frankie is exiled from his kind by his connection with the Irish Republican Army, but in the end his passion for an older woman draws him from the hard, warped pattern of his life. O'Faolain's writing is at its most moving when he tells of Frankie's two loves, but he is seldom willing to pass over, for the sake of a strong simple effect, "the undercurrents, the passionate fumbling, the defeats, the little tell-tale revealing flaws of character, the errors of self-deception, the irony. . ."

Perhaps "Come Back to Erin" says no final word concerning human life—how many novels of these ten years have said a final word?—but it leaves a deep impression that man must remember the "buried life," that the soul must not be uprooted and left to wither. Whoever reads this enriching novel will not need to read another book for a day or two.

German Moonshine

BY R. M. COPER

GERMANY TOMORROW, by Otto Strasser. Jonathan Cape. \$2.75.

THE elaborate build-up which Mr. Otto Strasser has of late received through various agencies, including his own, relieves us of the necessity to speak about his person here. Mr. Douglas Reed calls him the most likely alternative to Goering as Germany's next leader. It is natural that the prospective leader of a country should have all the intricacies of statecraft at his fingers' tips. If Mr. Otto Strasser is so equipped he must



SEAN O'FAOLAIN
Author of "Come Back to Erin."

have reasons to conceal the fact.

His book is an amazing symphony of political platitudes, economic romanticism, historical half-knowledge, and philosophical impotence. In all this he rivals Hitler, and therefore we quite believe, as is said on the

dust cover of the book, that Hitler fears him most of all men. It may be that Strasser also rivals Hitler in his grasp of the psychology of certain groups and classes in the German people. The explanation would then be that he sees the success which Hitler has achieved although he is endowed with inferior knowledge, and that he endeavors to emulate him by pretending to have the same shortcomings.

Though fairly small, the book deals with so many subjects that all cannot be mentioned. We shall therefore dwell only on the most fundamental aspect as Mr. Strasser sees it. The salvation of Germany lies, according to him, in the combination of the trade unions, the army, and the Black Front of which he is the head. He rightly says that this combination was a deadly peril to Hitler at the end of 1932, a few weeks before Hindenburg appointed him.

Instead of the Black Front the combination included then Gregor Strasser, Otto's brother who was still a lieutenant of Hitler, but who broke away and negotiated with Schleicher, and Leipart who spoke for the trade unions. But through Gregor's indolence the project fell flat, and he was shot later on (June 30, 1934). How many members of Hitler's party would join Strasser today, we must

leave Mr. Strasser to judge.

The second unknown is the army. Mr. Strasser relies on the Schleicher spirit in many officers of medium rank; he calls the generals an "unprincipled lot," since Schleicher and his associates in the Command have been removed by assassination and other means. This is a dangerous fallacy. However great the dislike of Nazism may be in many officers, however gladly they might revolt against Hitler, they will not revolt against the generals as long as the army is intact. And if, one day, it is not intact, Mr. Strasser's calculations must needs go by the board.

The third unknown is the trade unions. Mr. Strasser wants to cooperate only with the non-Marxist workers. This may be possible if he means to eliminate the Communists. What is then left are the Marxist Social Democrats and a handful of unimportant non-Marxist others. But according to Mr. Strasser the Social Democrats are still going strong, underground.

On the whole the combination which was a reality in 1932 seems to be moonshine today. And if Mr. Strasser's appraisal of the Social Democrats is correct, they who consider Marxism a corpse may be confounded by the development in a defeated Germany.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

It's All In The Bag

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE wizardry of the new handbags lies in the fact that fashion and function are present in their proper proportions. Small use has any woman for the tricky little number that has an over-stuffed look before it is half-filled with the countless small possessions she is accustomed to carry about. Today's handbags must be built to accommodate registration cards, driver's license, keys, make-up, money, check-book, pencil, recipes, samples for the new slip-covers, and many other things.

You won't have to search far to find bags that are imaginative and exciting, with lots of room and a place for everything. For length seems to be the watchword—length in any direction. There are long, deep bags with handles; shallow, wide ones for under-arm. The exceptions that prove the rule are the bags you carry during the social hours of the day.

Particularly exciting is the use of crystal-clear lucite in combination with black suede and gold, a union moderne that adds immeasurably to the beauty of all three materials. And happily, it's a beauty that time won't dim for the flawless new lucite is unbreakable and simply can't discolor. One rectangular design has a solid

block of lucite across the top. It's backed with gold to give depth and color. Another square bag with a gold frame has round lucite knobs at either side to serve as a base for the suede handle.

A New York innovation is the use of a special broadcloth for a group of shirred pouches with lucite and metal frames. Satin-smooth and almost as glossy, the fabric can't be distinguished from suede a few feet away. Very, very chic and—wonder of wonders—absolutely refuses to rub off on hand or glove!

No collection would be complete without a few startlingly individual designs. And this fall's handbags are no exception. Surprise package number one is a regular Houdini contrivance... a suede bag with two gold bars across the top. There is no visible clasp, but pull the identification tag at the side and presto! the bag snaps open. Number two, also in suede, modestly covers its entire front with a separate suede apron... wonderful with the new apron dresses. Still a third has a handle of slim, spaghetti-like metal thongs.

And so it goes you pays your money and you takes your choice.



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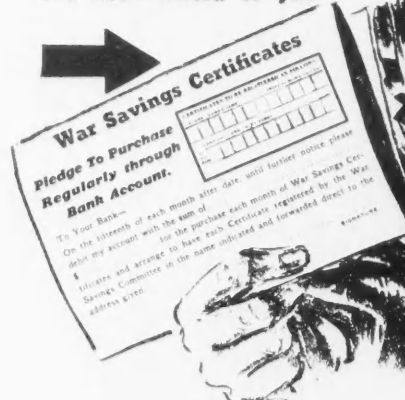
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WORLD OF WOMEN

George And I Restore A House

BY IRENE LANSING

Do you, too, nurture a hidden desire to restore an old house now languishing somewhere in cruel neglect? Then read the following story which purports to be a true account of the experiences of two people who translated their yearnings into action.

We believe their exotic experiences will help our readers to decide once and for all whether they have the stamina necessary for such an undertaking. Any resemblance to persons living or dead is purely intentional.

AS LONG as I live I shall never forget the day George and I halted our car on the crest of Suicide Hill and got out to look at the sunset. It was then we saw the little

house nestling like a grey fledgling close to the ground in the valley below. George looked at me. I looked at George. Wordless, we both knew that we had found Our House.

First, let me tell you something about George and me. At that time we were living in a little twenty-room penthouse in the city. True, the penthouse included a private swimming pool, a landing field for planes, and the hanging gardens were considered rather fine of their kind. But we yearned for The Good Earth and The Simpler Life. Besides George had acquired the nasty habit of throwing one of the concert grands over the parapet after reading one of You-Know-Who's speeches. The wear

and tear on the piano—not to mention the high mortality among pedestrians in the street forty stories below—made it imperative that we get away from it all. So we decided to restore a house.

For weeks we scoured the country for our dream house. And there it was—nestling like a grey fledgling in the valley below!

We bought it that day from a kindly old farmer who lived on the next quarter section. He was keeping his chickens in the house and was reluctant to part with it. However, we finally got it for the absurdly small sum of ten thousand dollars.

Of course it was dilapidated but our discerning eyes could see all the hidden beauties and possibilities in the little four-room cottage. The line of the roof was simply beautiful. It sagged in the middle in the most divine way. It leaked, too. And imagine our thrilled feelings on discovering the floors were made of ten-inch pine boards—wooden pegged! Nor was our joy dimmed when we learned there was a twelve-inch slope to the floors. We simply tied the furniture to the walls to prevent it falling on us and put cleats on our shoes.

Atmosphere Plus

The windows were original and still almost intact. We think they are responsible for much of the charming atmosphere in our little house. One of the minor disadvantages is that they are not draft-proof. However, when a strong wind blows up George rigs an ingenious arrangement of life-lines through the house. By this means we manage to keep our footing in the strongest gale. Our friends find it a great novelty and never stop talking about it.

Not long ago we decided to tear down the wall between two of the rooms with the idea of throwing them into one. They threw us instead when the wall fell on us. George was carried away with a concussion. I escaped with a broken wrist and two fractured ribs.

On our return home from the hospital we decided to tackle the walls. They had been covered with cheap wallpaper which intuition told us must hide exquisite old wood panelling. No, we didn't find any panelling just more cheap old wallpaper. However, under the fourth layer of paper we did discover several quaint old calendars advertising binder twine, circa 1911. We had them cleaned, restored and framed. They now hang in the hallway and everyone comments on them.

I hope you noticed the magnificent old hand-hewn beams in the living room. I must confess they are not Original. George and I found them in an old barn over in the next county. We had to buy the barn and the mule in it to get the beams, but we think the results are worth it. We keep the mule as a pet.

Of course, we've added here and there to our dear little house. That south wing for instance. It houses a four-car garage and servants' quarters above it. That other wing over there is the ballroom addition George built with his own hands one weekend. Later on we hope to have an indoor swimming-pool and a badminton court. At present I'm helping him build a patio. Sometime in the future we plan to put turrets at the ends of the north and south wings. We haven't decided about a moat and a drawbridge. George thinks we'll need a little assistance with them.

The Meaning of It All

What has the restoration of our dear little house meant to us?

Just this. George and I have had the thrill of accomplishment—of working with our own hands. The arduous physical exercise has done wonders for George especially. In our penthouse days he tipped the bathroom scales at 305. Since then he has reduced to 110 pounds. His nerves are quieter, too. He no longer tosses concert grands about like biscuits because (a) we now have an Original spinet and (b) he hasn't the strength.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Piatigorsky a Glorious Artist

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE most eminent figure to appear at the Promenade Symphony Concerts this season was last week's guest artist, Gregor Piatigorsky. A boy-refugee after the Russian revolution he knocked about the world as a man without a country until 1937 when he took steps to become a citizen of the United States, and now humorously expresses the hope that he will be known to fame as "The veteran American 'cellist." In his particular field he is so great a genius that his nationality matters little. Physically he is so monumental a figure that a friend of mine hopes to see him one day pick up his 'cello, stick it under his chin and play it like a violin. His technical mastery is such, and his lyrical ecstasy so compelling, that his playing is more like that of a violin virtuoso than an ordinary 'cellist. One felt this in his rendering of Paganini's "Campanella," in which his skill and abandon recalled all that tradition tells of the composer's wizardry as a violinist.

Piatigorsky's tone is noble, mellow and golden; his execution is marvellously fluent; and his musical sensibilities give an inimitable quality to his phrasing. The number which most deeply moved the majority of his listeners was a transcription of a posthumous Nocturne by Chopin. He did not over-sentimentalize as an artist of less exclusive taste might have done, but made it an outpouring of passionate loveliness. The unique distinction of his style was also revealed in Debussy and Mozart and in Saint-Saens' Concerto in A minor for 'cello and orchestra. An informative program note by Leo Smith, himself a 'cellist, made clear how foxily the Frenchman avoided the pitfalls which await the composer who tries to write such a Concerto, pitfalls due to the limited resources of the instrument in respect of passage work, and the fact that its tone is

much more easily obscured by the full orchestra than that of the violin and other instruments. As a feat in scoring, the Saint-Saens Concerto is a masterpiece, and the response between the soloist and the orchestra under Mr. Stewart was admirable.

Conductor and players were in capital form. The orchestral numbers included several examples of German music of other days, when the Germans could justly claim to be a civilized people. Years ago I began to weary of the Overture to "Tannhauser," but in spite of hard usage it holds its own with the public. Of deeper interest was the fourth overture composed by Beethoven for his opera "Fidelio" or "Married Love." It dates from 1814, eight years after the immortal "Leonora, No. 3." It has little of the haunting beauty and tragic feeling that characterize the latter masterpiece, but is brisk, buoyant and fascinating in the same way that Mozart's overtures are. Mr. Stewart was especially fine in Holst's richly scored arrangement of Bach's Fugue a la Gigue, and in two dances from Falla's "La Vida Breve," the latter played with capital color and rhythmic vitality.

Orchestras Elsewhere

The series of summer concerts held annually at the Chalet on Mount Royal, "Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal," recently ended. Thomas Archer, critic of the *Gazette*, in a summary of the season's activities says that the series has now become permanent, despite the fact that ten years ago the possibility of such a development would have been laughed at. Attendance ran from 3000 to 5000 weekly and the beauty of the surroundings has been an asset.

Unlike summer orchestral concerts in other Canadian cities, these concerts, of which Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier of the Metropolitan Opera House is honorary director, are in the hands of guest conductors, of whom ten in all were heard. The troubles of Europe have sent across the Atlantic many conductors, some unknown to fame on this side of the Atlantic; and this situation renders the task of carrying on under such a system less difficult than in the past. Three widely known Canadian baton wielders were heard: Dr. Pelletier himself, Sir Ernest MacMillan and Jean Marie Beaudet of the C.B.C. Others included the celebrated Belgian, Désiré Defauw, Fabien Sevitzky of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra (a nephew of Serge Koussevitsky of Boston), Izler Solomon of the Illinois State Orchestra; Maurice de Abrevant, (Greek born but of Portuguese extraction,) and Georg Sebastian (Hungarian), widely experienced operatic conductors; Walter Ducloux and Jean Morel, formerly of Paris; and Laszlo Halasz from Budapest. Several brilliant Canadians figured among the instrumental soloists, including the amazing child composer Andre Mathieu, Arthur LeBlanc, violinist, Jean Dansereau and Paul Doyon, pianists. Of all the conductors it appears that the greatest thrill was obtained from Defauw, who provided the only Beethoven work heard during the summer, the 7th Symphony. There was a little early Wagner, but in the main Russian and French composers dominated the scene, with Tschaiakowsky strongly favored.

The directors of the Montreal Orchestra, conducted by Dean Douglas Clarke, recently put to subscribers the direct question whether its concerts should be continued this season. The "Ayes" were practically unanimous, many declaring that at the present time symphonic programs were more necessary than ever. The usual ten concerts will therefore be given and the guest artists will include such celebrities as Bela Bartok, Georges Enesco, Kathleen Parlow and Maria Marova.

John Barbirolli's concert for the Canadian Red Cross with the Van



MAKING HER MASSEY HALL DEBUT, Kirsten Flagstad, hailed by the critics as the world's greatest soprano, heads the Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall, Toronto, this season when several outstanding personalities in the realm of song and music will be heard.

couver Symphony Orchestra was a huge success, and a full hour of it was broadcast across Canada. The program contained one profoundly interesting novelty—a Concerto for oboe and strings based on airs by Pergolesi, by Mr. Barbirolli. Not only is the music itself beautiful, but the soloist, Madame Evelyn Barbirolli, wife of the conductor, proved herself an oboe virtuoso of the highest rank, with a strong sweet tone and amazing flexibility in execution. She is a Scottish musician, and her husband first met her when he went to Edinburgh to conduct the Royal Scottish Orchestra of which she was a member.

Great Hymn Composer

A recent subject in Rupert Caplan's series "Romance of Sacred Music," broadcast on Sunday nights from Montreal, was the great hymn composer, Rev. John Bacchus Dykes, Mus. Doc., at one time precentor of Durham Cathedral. It is well that the listening public should know something of Dykes because it is safe to say that the music of no other British composer is more widely known, though his name may signify little to countless persons who sing his airs. They included "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "Eternal Father Strong to Save," which twenty years after his death was adapted as a setting for Kipling's "Recessional." Not a Sunday has passed in many decades when the music of Dykes is not sung in every city of the English-speaking world. He was born at Hull, Yorkshire, in 1823, and in later life became an extreme ritualist and supporter of the Tractarian Movement, which did much to revive English hymnology. In addition to 250 hymn tunes of which over 50 are still in common use, he composed many beautiful anthems and his "Te Deum" is one of the finest in existence. His ritualistic convictions set him at war with the Bishop of Durham, and it is believed



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that his early death in 1876 was hastened by the action of the latter in depriving him of his benefices and bringing him to trial before the Court of Arches. Strangely enough his son, Frank Dykes, also a gifted musician, became a musical comedy conductor, and in days before the great war was heard in Canada as musical director of Shubert revues starring the black-

face comedian, Frank Tinney.

Anyone who tries to tell Prof. Arthur Collingwood of the University of Saskatchewan that the yoke of adjudicators is easy would probably meet with a stern reply. He served in that capacity in recent competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition; and one of his trials was to listen to Gluck's contralto aria "I have lost my Eurydice" 23 times in a single afternoon.

In the Canadian Grenadier Guards Band program on September 15 Captain Gagnier provided a souvenir on the Crimean War. It was a marching song "Why Shouldn't we Laugh at it All?" actually composed and sung on the battlefield of Inkermann by a French sergeant major of musical gifts.

Isaac Mamott, an able 'cellist long resident in Winnipeg has removed to Toronto. For years he was active in the promotion of chamber music in the West and has been identified with radio since the national network was organized in 1933. On September 16 he broadcast his first program from Toronto when his numbers included an interesting novelty, "Cielles Castille" from a Suite Espagnole by the modern composer Joaquin Nin, a Cuban educated in Spain.

A new work "Novelette" by the Vancouver composer Maurice Miles will be featured by Jean de Rimanoczy's String Orchestra in the program "Classics for Today." A number of Mr. Miles' compositions and arrangements have already been heard over the air from both Vancouver and Toronto.



MARGARET SPEAKS, "the golden voiced soprano", who is this week's guest soloist with the Promenade Symphony Concert under the direction of Reginald Stewart, in Varsity Arena, Toronto.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Nazis Are Here Again

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ANTI-NAZI films are coming thick and fast now and we can expect to sup on horrors till the theme has exhausted itself. The horror and anguish portrayed in "Pastor Hall" will hardly exhaust themselves in our life-time. It is far more likely that the suffering of good and innocent people will outlive our own capacity for pity and indignation. That is why a picture like "Pastor Hall" should be seen while one's sense of humanity can still react violently to outrage.

"Pastor Hall" is something more than mere anti-Nazi propaganda. It is the universal story of human dignity surviving terrorism and physical defeat. The great figure of Pastor Hall dominates the story, and because it does the theme transcends political significance and becomes authentic tragedy. The final impression the picture leaves is not of the cunning and brutality of the Nazi regime though there is plenty of that but of the steadfastness and beauty of the human spirit.

To a large extent it is an actor's triumph. The story is said to be based on the life of Pastor Niemöller, but the character and fate of Niemöller are now largely a matter of conjecture, and Wilfred Lawson's Pastor Hall is his own authentic creation. He has given us a superb

study of a great Christian churchman, wise, simple and indomitable. And he has kept it so true and consistent that the final scene, when he breaks away from his captors and preaches his last sermon from his own pulpit, is inevitable and emotionally right, rather than merely climactic. It is one of the great

moments of the screen.

Apart from Wilfred Lawson, it must be admitted, the story's background and characters seem largely fictitious. The device of having the heroine (Nova Pilbeam) surrender her virtue to the villain to save her father is so egregiously melodramatic that honest melodrama would disown it. The villain himself, a Storm Troop leader, is a pure automaton,

whose icy fanaticism records merely as blankness. Seymour Hicks' ex-Prussian general is a fine old retired English Colonel to the life. (Odd how time and the present German regime has mellowed the Potsdam boys of 1914). There are no triumphs of minor characterization. There are no triumphs at all in fact, except Wilfred Lawson's, but his is enough to leave a profound and extraordinary impression.

READING "Hired Wife" carelessly through the intervening street-signs I thought it was "Wired Wife", which makes just as good a title. Certainly Rosalind Russell's hired wife in the story acts with almost as much high continuous energy as though she had been hooked into a

wall-socket. The story itself dates far back beyond the electrical era—it's that one about the business man (Brian Aherne) his plain, efficient secretary (Imagine! Miss Russell!) and a blonde. Virginia Bruce is back as the blonde, looking young as spring in a new hair-do. The dialogue is lively and Robert Benchley as a lawyer friend of the hero manages to be twice as funny as everyone else without half trying. A short, "Wings of Youth" completes the bill. This is the sixth in the "Canada Carries On" series, a survey of Canada's air-activity, with a detailed description of the education of a pilot from the ground up. Well edited and excellently photographed, it is the best short so far in the series.

THEATRE

Better Blooming

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"AUTUMN CROCUS" is a great deal more of a "comedy-romance" and a great deal less of a musical farce this week at the Royal Alexandra than it was last week, and Miss Frances Fuller is a great deal nearer to realizing the part of the 35-year-old school-teacher who is awakened to love by the Alpine air and an Alpine married man. I still, however, found it difficult to believe that her Juliet Gray was capable of the degree of passion requisite for the serious contemplation of a "life of sin" with a Swiss innkeeper, even if that project did speedily melt away under the practical scorn of the fellow school-teacher, so admirably played by Miss Pamela Simpson. Incidentally I should like to know how both Mr. Lederer's and Miss Fuller's performances would be modified—almost certainly to the latter's advantage—if they were directed by a third party instead of Mr. Lederer himself.

The show has been greatly tightened up since last week, with no loss to Mr. Lederer and much gain to some of the other players. No performance has gained more than that of Miss Cathleen Cordell as the young lady living in freedom, which is now sharp and consistent and throws a valuable light on the main story, instead of being merely a second-rate character part among richer character parts. Mr. Pelerin's part is considerably cut down, but the surgery was necessary for the sake of the time limit and the swift movement of the play, and nothing can cut down Mr. Pelerin's effectiveness. Miss Josie Heather's stunts as the lady with the lost underclothes are so perfect that one hates to inquire whether they are exactly what the author intended; the lines seem to me to suggest a slightly larger infusion of malice.

But all these are minor matters. The audience goes to see a lady being awakened to love by Mr. Lederer; half of its members want to be awakened to love by Mr. Lederer themselves, and the other half to awaken somebody else to love in Mr. Lederer's manner. Both factions get their money's worth.



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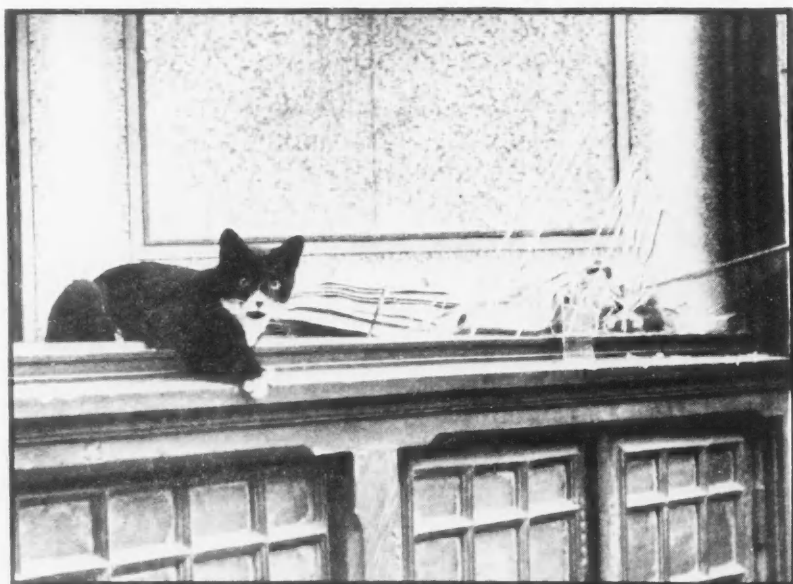
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THE WINDOW WAS CRASHED BY BOMBS, BUT THE CAT CAME BACK



A CANADIAN IN ENGLAND WHO CARRIES HIS OWN PICTURES

An Army in Overalls

BY WM. CHILD CURREY

CANADA'S preparations for Empire defence during the first year have been on a prodigious scale, but the full extent of what has been accomplished can be appreciated only by those who have come in direct contact with the work required to arm, dress, equip, house, train, and provision the tens of thousands of young men who have already enrolled in the Air and Active Service Forces and the many thousands more who will shortly be called for Home Defence training. A month spent at Camp Borden as one of the civilian construction workers impresses one with the vastness of the program under way and the speed with which it is being rushed to completion.

Borden is one of the largest military camps in eastern Canada; it sits on a high sandy waste within two hours' motor ride north-west of Toronto. It was an important training centre throughout the Great War, but during the years of peace it fell into desuetude. Roughly four square miles in area it is capable of almost unlimited expansion, and to accommodate the many battalions of Engineers, Tank, Infantry, Air and other services that have swelled the wartime army the erection of buildings, literally by the hundred, was immediately required. So all through the past summer Borden has been the scene of intense building activity. An army of civilian mechanics was rushed to the job—carpenters, laborers, plumbers, bricklayers, tinsmiths, electricians—and under the combined skill and brawn of thousands of hands a vast system of structures has been reared as if by magic. When it is realized that Borden is but one of thirty-nine such cantonments and that the activity here is typical of the others the full picture of Canada's war preparation is revealed in breathtaking proportions.

There is an emotional chord in most of us that responds to the massed movement of troops and the rhythmic marching of feet. Soldiers on parade stir elemental race-memories and thrill the beholder with a martial glow. Yet there is something in the spectacle of thousands of workmen intent on a single great purpose that is not without its elements of grandeur, its power to quicken the pulse and transform what appear as drab and commonplace undertakings, when performed on a petty scale, into heroic and magnificent achievements. Here at Camp Borden has been assembled an army of artisans drawn from every section of the country under whose skill and sinew is growing a vast city in which to house in their thousands Canada's khaki-clad defenders.

High Pay for Civilians

Early in August more than thirty-five hundred civilian workmen were on the job at Camp Borden. Approximately five hundred buildings have gone up during the summer months. Work is under the direction of the Royal Canadian Engineers and the pay roll is met by the Department of National Defence. The men are subject to the general discipline of the military authorities, but they work directly under civilian foremen. The pay for all trades is the highest in Canada, carpenters and other skilled crafts receiving ninety-five cents an hour and common labor fifty cents. Until the middle of August the working day was eight hours with time and a half allowed for overtime and double time for holidays; then the day was extended to ten hours straight and overtime eliminated.

At the beginning of the work-day the men stampede to the time clocks and then stream through the north barrier on to the camp grounds, each man displaying his badge without which admission is refused by the sentries on guard. Hundreds of men come by truck and car from their homes which may be anywhere within a radius of fifty miles of the camp; the rest pour out of the civilian huts and join the throng. Within the barrier the men pile on waiting trucks and are transported to their various jobs, some of which are several miles distant. The speed with which construction is accomplished is incred-

ible. Most of the buildings going up are huts for the housing of soldiers, built to standard specifications, 120 feet long by 30 feet wide. In the morning will be a vacant plot; fifty or more carpenters appear on the scene; posts are set, joists laid, scantling erected, workmen swarm over the frame like ants, and when evening comes there stands a finished building, roof, floor and all, ready for occupancy. Then arrive gangs of laborers armed with shovels with which to dig deep trenches in the sandy soil; these are followed by plumbers who connect the huts with water lines for fire protection and sewerage, while simultaneously the electricians string wires, the tinsmiths install ventilators, and the painters wield their brushes. This goes on day after day and the cumulative result is enormous.

Like Pioneer Days

A few hundred yards outside the north barrier sprawl a dozen or more huge buildings which house the civilian workers who board on the premises. The sleeping huts are arranged in quadrangles forming an enclosure, in the middle of which stands an ablution unit. Hot and cold water is always on tap and there are plenty of shower baths. Meals are prepared by a catering company and are served in four great dining halls that branch from each corner of a central cook house. Food is plain but well cooked, plentiful and of good variety.

An atmosphere hangs about this great civilian camp that is strongly reminiscent of pioneer days. Wherever large groups of men are living together removed from the refining influence of women the distinctly masculine nature prevails. Here in central Ontario has come to life the mining camp of the early frontier. The lean and grizzled prospector who trekked the Klondike trail in '98 walks again; hard young French Canucks fresh from the forest, lithe, and with the salty flavor of untamed youth about them fit in a natural setting; men who have roamed the earth and can tell many a tale of strange adventure are at home; English, Scots, and native Irishmen whose flute-like Belfast voices are yet unspoiled by the raucosity of the New World, blend easily in the picture.

Canteen Built Voluntarily

The work is hard and the hours are long but after the day's toil flagging energies revive and a spirit of geniality pervades the place. Then is to be seen the most colorful aspect of camp life. At the far end of the grounds waits the wet canteen, a sparkling oasis in a desert of parching sand, a convivial retreat wherein good beer flows freely and cheaply, where good fellows meet good fellows and anecdotes are unrestrained. The canteen was put up by voluntary labor, those caring to do so pitching in one Saturday afternoon and completing the job by nightfall. Technically it is a hotel, for at one end are six bed rooms equipped to accommodate guests. A civilian camp policeman saunters about to ensure order. Here no man, even though he had not yet received his first pay, need go thirsty, for workmen in funds, especially the open-handed miners from the North country, are liberal to a fault. Jollity and artless friendliness abound marred only by an occasional jarring note of inebriate bellicosity. Once in a while some one may take a glass too many. I was sitting at a table one night where a rough giant of a man had been drinking a little too much. After a while he rose unsteadily to his feet and started towards the door. Someone in jocular mood called to him, innocently using a current expression: "Hey! What would Nellie say if she could see you now?"

Suddenly his features were overspread with an expression of profound sorrow and, surprisingly, great tears rolled down the weather-beaten face.

"How did you know my wife's name

is Nellie?" he blurted out between sobs.

Impromptu Shows

At nine o'clock the canteen closes its doors but the night is still young and the quest for amusement yet unstarted. Some of the sleeping huts are equipped with electric lights and some are in darkness. In front of one of the former the men have improvised a platform on which impromptu entertainments are held. Above the platform is painted in bold red letters "SHEA'S;" on the wall back-stage effects have been executed by as yet unrecognized Disneys and Raemackers, one of the most imposing being a red cow, contentedly chewing her cud and bearing the legend "Klim Kow." (Klim, a powdered milk, is served at the camp table.) As twilight deepens the musicians tune up their instruments and the fun begins. The music is surprisingly good; fiddles, guitars and concertinas comprise the bulk of the orchestra with tin pan traps and plenty of vocal harmony for accompaniment. The crowd yells its preference for numbers and the players oblige. All the old favorites of our grandfather's day are vociferously applauded and the more they drip with sentimentality the better the reception. Soon the music swings into The Irish Washerwoman or Darktown Strutters' Ball and volunteers crowd the platform to vie with each other in dancing prowess. Reticence is vanished now and humorous stories and declamations are next in order, most of them with a decidedly Rabelaisian twist. I shall long remember the extraordinary histrionic talent of one fat and dishevelled old monologist who enacted a story in which a drunken bum and a bishop were the central characters. He was so grave and pompous one moment and so realistically inebriate the next

PAYMENT OVERDUE

BLOOD by blood must be repaid.
They who sow the seeds of death,
Who turn the stone that whets the blade,
Who shatter minds and poison breath—

Theirs shall be the name accurst;
Theirs the torture and the pain;
Theirs the terror, last and worst—
Vengeance for our brothers slain.

And the dead who never die—
All the beaten and betrayed
Slain for Freedom's faith, shall cry,
"Blood by blood must be repaid!"
DONALD L. AIKEN.

that one could easily imagine him, with the slightest turn of fate, being either the bishop or the bum.

Some Huts Are Dark

As the shades of night deepen the men find their way to the bunk houses and grope in the darkness for their cots. Each hut accommodates over a hundred men in double cots one above the other. Late arrivals often stumble over the fire buckets and when this happens you can smell the sulphur in the air long afterwards from the lurid language it evokes. In the lighted huts life is better, but the policeman comes around at ten o'clock to turn them out, and to ensure finality of the measure he takes the fuse plugs away with him. Then comes an end to the poker games and winners and losers make a hurried scramble for bed. One last warning and the lights flash off. A volley of curses follows the policeman on his way to the next hut. Near the centre of my hut a group of young men, giddy with excess of animal spirits, chatter and giggle like school girls. Drowsy men who cannot get to sleep roar for silence. Insults fly furiously back and forth and it seems as if peace will never settle down. But ten hours of labor in the wind and sand and baking sun is a soporific not long to be resisted, and one by one the disputants succumb to sleep. Then it is dawn and the start of another day.

CONCERNING FOOD

"Choice--Very, Very Choice!"

BY JANET MARCH

THE vegetable boy who serves the Marches in the chain store is very young and very bouncy.

"How are the peaches?" you say brightly.

"Choice," he answers, "Very choice indeed."

It's his favorite adjective and is applied to everything from turnips to avocado pears. He welcomed us back from the summer with true artistry, implying that we alone were a family who knew their onions and could appreciate the difference between Bermudas and Spanish. On that first horrible shopping trip when everything from granulated sugar to black pepper has been found to have vanished from the house during its empty summer months, he ran me down behind the refrigerator counter. I expected to be offered a bargain rate on more celery than we could eat, but from his hip pocket he produced the prints of many pictures. Being all of twenty-one he had got himself married.

"Which is the best?" he demanded. Dropping the overloaded basket heavily on the floor I went into detail. We covered the ground thoroughly from the smile on the face of the bride to the adjustment of her train. I picked the most faded print on the theory that it had been the most admired.

"That's it," he said, "That's the one."

"Choice, very very choice," I murmured, reaching for two pounds of butter.

Last week two of us walked through the swing door together holding the noon edition black with headlines between us. As we lowered it to seize baskets a voice said, "Could I borrow your paper?" "Certainly," I said, thinking of possible relatives in South East London. When we worked back to the vegetable counter he handed it back.

"It's not in" he said tragically.

"What's not in?" I asked.

"The photo of our wedding," he said. "Now what about egg plants, choice, very very choice today."

So choice were they and everything else that we got ourselves all stocked up on fruit and vegetables.

"Are we starting a fruit shop?" asked the master of the house looking at plums, peaches, pears and tomatoes all set out to ripen.

"Just trying to put the canners out of business," I said brightly, trying to conceal six pears which had gone bad since morning so raising the cost of the rest that bought cans were going definitely to be far cheaper without giving a passing thought to the value of my time and my permanent, fuzzing itself in the steam of the preserving kettle.

"Well don't make that onion pickle tomorrow, I'm bringing old Jones home to dinner and the house smells for weeks," said the master picking the largest and ripest tomato and making for the sink to eat it in a bending position.

"Do you think old Jones would like a vegetable plate dinner? Everything was so choice I'm loaded up with 57 varieties."

"No. He likes steak and French fried," said the master indistinctly.

All of us have to lay off preserving and try to suit old Jones' tastes now and again.

Green Turtle Soup

Romany Chicken

Lima Beans Parsley Potatoes

Almond Cake
Coffee

Maybe you know where you buy green turtles and what you do with them to make them into soup. I don't. I buy mine in a can, and am nearly always complimented on "That wonderful soup!" Just put a generous spoonful of sherry in each plateful and a thin lemon slice floating around and the thing is done. Buy a roasting chicken and have

it cut up for you at the butcher's. Fry some side bacon and put the pieces of bacon in a casserole and then fry the chicken in the bacon grease, adding more grease if you need it. Put the pieces of chicken in the casserole too and add four large tomatoes peeled and cut up, and one Spanish onion sliced. Season well, particularly with pepper, add a glassful of sherry and cook slowly in a moderate oven. The tomatoes should provide just about the right amount of juice.

Lima beans are awfully good just now. Serve them plain with plenty of butter, and if you can't get small new potatoes cut up bigger ones to look like them. There's a tricky gadget which will do this for you.

Almond Cake

This is rich and delicious and almost impossible to make unless you own a nut mill to deal with the almonds.

- 1/2 pound of butter
- 3 tablespoonfuls of cold mashed potatoes
- 1/2 pound of almonds
- 1 cup of sugar
- 3 eggs

Cream the butter and add the eggs well beaten, and stir and then add the sugar and stir more. Then add the potatoes and almonds which have been blanched and put through the nut mill. Pour into a round mould and bake for forty minutes. Serve with whipped cream, and if you like, sliced peaches piled up in the centre of the cake.

Tomato Consommé
Mixed Grill
Zabaione
Coffee

Either make or buy your consommé and add to it about four peeled and sliced tomatoes, and let this simmer for about forty minutes. Then strain through a cloth a sieve isn't fine enough — and serve with fried croutons.

Mixed Grill

Mixed grill usually has lamb chops as a basis, but try it with loin veal ones very well done, and slowly cooked for a change. With the chops serve fried sliced tomatoes, mushrooms which are appearing again, bacon done up in rolls, and potato chips and green peas. This is one of those dinners which has the minimum of serving as everything is right there on one platter.

Zabaione

This is one of those sweets which waiters in Italian restaurants fuss over with a spirit lamp and a lot of fancy stuff about warming the glasses in which it is correctly served. It's quite possible to turn it out in your own kitchen just as well, though it must be eaten at the right moment.

- 1 cup of fruit sugar
- 1 lemon
- 6 egg yolks and whites separated
- 2 glasses of Marsala or Madeira

This is made in a double boiler and served in warmed sherbet glasses. Mix the yolks with the lemon juice and sugar and wine and heat in the top of the double boiler. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and add to the mixture, stirring all the time. When it thickens serve at once in the warmed glasses. This sweet is never so hot that it would burn your tongue. It's only meant to be warmish.

PORTS OF CALL

Business As Usual In Bermuda

BY WALTER SEIFERT

AT THIS time each year, when the first frosts streak the Canadian hills with scarlet and gold, the thoughts of many turn to the quaint Bermudas—those tiny tropic isles across the warm Gulf Stream, where leaves are always green and snow is never seen.

For centuries Bermuda has rested on the top of her private mountain in the blue Atlantic, and philosophically watched the world go by. For centuries she has opened wide her doors to careworn refugees from the more modern world, and to all she has given a blessed peace.

Because Bermuda is British, her legion friends have been asking "What is life like there now? Has the advent of war upset the Islands? Is it dangerous to make the trip? What about hotel accommodations and the cost of living in Bermuda today?"

Answers to these questions are well known to those of us who have lived in Bermuda since long before the war began. They are also known by every visitor who has since returned to Canada after a pleasant sojourn here. For those who cannot contact a recent Bermuda guest and obtain the facts first-hand, I present these observations.

Outbreak of War

At the outbreak of war there was considerable excitement in Bermuda. When the news came that the Empire had entered the struggle, the Islands were at the peak of their record summer season. Withdrawal of the giant Furness liners *Monarch of Bermuda*

and *Queen of Bermuda* created an impression in the minds of many that the mid-ocean colony had passed out of the picture as a tourist resort.

Bermuda itself would countenance no such tragedy, however, and within a few weeks another regular line was established between Hamilton and New York. The popular S. S. *President Roosevelt* has been in the Bermuda service since December, and before that the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* made the run. Luxurious Santa Ships of the American Grace Line now cruise to Bermuda each week, and twice-weekly Clipper plane trips are made between New York and Hamilton. During all these flights and voyages there has not been a single untoward incident.

The tourist trade, which slumped badly last fall, experienced a great revival this spring and summer as thousands of guests enjoyed exceptionally fine vacations here and returned to spread the news "Bermuda is more peaceful than in times of peace!"

In normal days, the Islands were thronged with visitors, all of whom had to be fed, housed and entertained. At times the large hotels were filled to capacity and those who desired de luxe conditions sometimes could not be accommodated.

Today Bermuda is completely devoid of the casual "tripper" and cruise ship passenger. The quiet peace and lazy way of life which flourished before the lush thirties began, again pervades every inch of the Islands, from historic St. George's to rambling Somerset. Bermuda again has turned back the wheel of time, and the "horse

and buggy" atmosphere reigns supreme.

This oblivion to the rush of the northern nations might seem to indicate that Bermuda is not doing her share in the great war effort. Actually, the peacefulness results from the characteristic Bermuda quality of doing a job well and doing it quietly.

Because it has the climate of eternal spring and because it has not been attacked in more than 300 years Bermuda now is playing a leading role in the training of troops for overseas service.

The anchorage off St. George's hums with activity these days as heavily-laden convoy ships arrive and depart. The British dockyard is a beehive of industry as ships of His Majesty's fleet are serviced for duty. At Prospect, the military barracks, hundreds of Canadian and Scottish troops have been quartered.

Bermudians have formed a large volunteer defense militia, and made sizable official and personal contributions to the war funds. Among the recent donations was the sum of £40,000 sent from the reserve fund of the Island government direct to the home government.

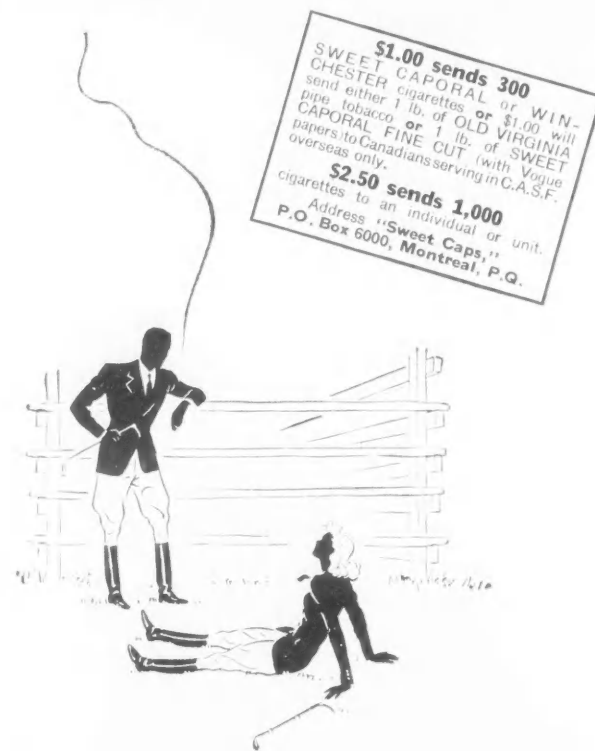
The anomaly of the current situation is that all this admirable war activity is carried on without the slightest hint of haste or nervousness. Visitors who relax along the coral sands, golf on the famous Bermuda courses, or dance on the moonlit terraces, find the presence of more military and naval men an interesting sidelight to their trip.

"For the Duration"

Two other major developments have occurred in the Islands as a direct result of the war. More than 200 English women and children have taken up residence at Bermuda "for the duration," and the Bermuda Colonial Parliament has invited the United States of America to establish a strong air and naval base here.

The English "evacuees" have found a warm welcome, and many of them have leased coral cottages. Their children are being enrolled in Bermuda schools, and the adults are assisting the local women in entertaining the visiting troops and naval men.

Canadians have manifested a great interest in Bermuda this year. The large Canadian Colony who live here permanently have formed the "Maple Leaf Club" with comfortable quarters in "Hurstholme," a commodious es-



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tate near Hamilton. Because Canadians may readily use funds to visit Bermuda, the Canadian colony looks forward to welcoming a greatly increased number of their compatriots in the coming weeks.

Those who contemplate a Bermuda trip this fall or winter will find excellent hotel and guest house accommodations. The Belmont Manor, long a favorite with Canadians, has been open all year. Elbow Beach, a south shore resort, also is open, and the Princess Cottages have done an excellent business for months. Persons planning to spend the entire winter here will find an abundance of attractive cottages at rates far below the pre-war level.

Canadians traveling to Bermuda will find it most convenient to obtain a passport and make reservations on the Canadian National Steamships' *President Roosevelt* which sails from New York each Saturday afternoon; on the Grace Line Santa Ships which sail Fridays; or on the Pan American Airways Clipper planes, which fly down Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DRESSING TABLE

Winner By A Head

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IS YOUR hair as becoming to your hat as it is to you?

Look at the pictures on page 18 if you must be convinced that the success of every type of hat depends more, and not less, upon the way the hair is worn. The three coiffures in reality are one that can be brushed, combed and adjusted to suit three very different kinds of headgear. At the top of the group of pictures we have a jaunty brimmed hat worn tilted sharply forward over the brow. It needs soft, casual lines at the back so the hair is combed out into loose curls below a wide shallow wave at the side. Curls on top of the head are flat and remain undisturbed by the hat.

The pictures in the centre of the group show a very different hat. It fits snugly down on the back of the head to reveal the brow and front of the hair; so this time those flat little curls over the forehead have been combed back into a high soft pompadour. The deep waves at the sides have been brushed up, too, while at the back the hair has been swept up off the neck.

For wear with the high crowned turban (lower two photographs) the hair is swept cleanly from the temples, and the top-knot of curls is loosened slightly and brought up to meet the high line of the hat.

Dept. of Wear and Tear

Don't spray perfume on your frock, in the lining of your evening bag or the lining of your evening coat, not unless you want a fine spattering of tiny yellow stains for perfume and toilet water, like cocktails and mixed drinks, form tannin spots, says a man who should know. He's your drycleaner. Dab perfume on the skirt or spray it on lingerie. When it is used to scent clothes that don't

take kindly to the laundry tub many women soak tiny pieces of flannel in perfume, let it dry, and then pin them inside seams or under collars.

If you pull your frocks off over your head remove all lipstick with tissues, then play safe and turn your lips in. If you fail to remove lipstick there's nothing much you can do about a red smear at the neckline of the dress. Certainly you will send it to the drycleaner and the chances are he can remove it if the fabric is not too heavily coated, and if he is a particularly good cleaner and has a competent array of chemicals for handspotting at his plant. But even that isn't perfect insurance, for it depends on the chemical content of the particular lipstick you use. Certain lipsticks are indelible even if you don't think they are—and the drycleaner can only lighten the stain.

Of course every fastidious woman uses deodorants in the winter as well as in the summer, and that is why it is necessary to be particularly careful to allow at least fifteen minutes twenty preferably to elapse after an anti-perspirant has been used before the frock is slipped on. If deodorants are used according to directions—and many directions recommend that the skin be rinsed with clear water immediately after deodorant use—and if the skin is quite dry before the dress is put on, a deodorant cannot harm the frock.

School's In!

Few girls of school or college age have to be persuaded to learn the A-B-C's of skin cleanliness and care. The lessons are a cinch though when one possesses all the tools necessary—a downright pleasure when these are surrounded by a few amusing trappings. Du Barry evidently set themselves out to provide both for they



LITHE—Envelope pockets at the hip and bust emphasize youthful slenderness.

have gathered together six of their preparations specially designed for care of skin of the young—cleansing cream, skin freshener, their special cleansing preparation (to be used often if blackheads threaten to mar complexion loveliness). And they haven't forgotten soap, or foundation lotion and face powder for the finishing touches.

All these are set inside a little red school house which is so faithful to the original it even has a little bell in the cupola which rings every time the top is lifted to reveal the complete kit inside.

If you are looking about for a gift for someone who is leaving for school, Du Barry's Red Schoolhouse Kit is your meat.

Furry Legerdemain

The other evening we dropped in at Creed's, sat on little folding chairs, flicked our cigarette ashes on the broadloom alongside those of our neighbors, and quietly gave ourselves up to watching the mannequins as they paraded about in the peculiarly boneless manner that only mannequins seem able to achieve.

This shop always excels in manipulating fur in the grand manner. And in a season when one of the minor puzzles of life is how a single fur-bearing animal has managed to escape with its pelt, Creed's take full advantage of all their opportunities. As one might expect the fur coats here are wonderful, but it is with what sometimes are whimsically called the minor accessories that this shop proves itself a storehouse of ingenious ideas. Listen to this:

A jabot of mink clipped to the neck of a dark green wool dress... worn with brown suede gloves cuffed with the fur which also extends in a narrow band down over the top of the hand.

No less than four silver foxes, two for each shoulder, held together by a green velvet bow to match the frock, and an enormous double fox muff. The whole thing drools foxy elegance.

On a brown wool frock, a brown velvet girdle having sash ends falling to the hem in front. There it is finished with two hunks of cherry fox which sway pendulum-wise with every step taken by the wearer.

Cocoa broadtail coat with a middle swathed and sashed with the same cocoa colored wool as that of the frock beneath.

A hiplength Persian lamb jacket with wide sleeves bound in red does a turnabout act with a red dress dramatically girdled in black lamb.

Madonna blue jersey dress with two

beaver rounds split by pockets put spank over the hipbones, a subtle means of linking the dress with its beaver coat.

A large part of the show was devoted to evening dresses. Lavishly embroidered with heavy encrustations of sequins, jewels and gold galloon, many of them take the palm away from Herman Goering's dress uniforms on the score of glittering grandeur.

DEATHS

MOWAT, Elizabeth Barnett. At Edmonton, Alberta, on Sunday, September 22. Elizabeth Barnett, wife of the late Arthur Mowat of Toronto and Edmonton, and

A Proud Woman!

Well-groomed—always, she knows that only in creating the "right" impression, is her social position strengthened. In choosing her writing paper, the same care is exercised. Many smart women use Cameo Stationery—it can be had in styles and sizes for every occasion, yet its surprisingly low cost permits its use for every day letters.

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daughter of the late Dr. William McLaren of Toronto. Survived by her daughters, Mrs. E. C. Pardee and Mrs. P. Hardisty, Edmonton, and her son, A. M. Mowat, Oakville, Ontario.

MARRIAGES

PATTERSON-BELL—At All Saint's Anglican Church, Collingwood, Ontario, on Saturday, August 31st, the marriage was celebrated of Miss Doris Beardmore Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Bell to William Perry Patterson, son of J. G. Patterson of Port Dover, Ontario. The Rev. A. W. Downer M.A., was the officiating clergyman.

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FRENCH PROVINCIAL—a style of interior decoration much in vogue is seen here in all its simplicity and sophistication. Note the antique hot water jug, and the French flowered "rug" painted on the floor. The flounced plaid bedspread is attractively colorful.

"THE BACK PAGE"

Ted Evans, Evacuee, Was Always Polite

BY J. V. McAREE

OUR friends the Reismuhlers are middle-aged, childless and well-to-do. They are also patriotic and were among the first to feel it their duty to make a home for an English child. Not only might it save the life of a little English boy or girl but it might be a good thing for them in providing them with an experience they hitherto had missed. So they made inquiries among those who were dealing with the problem of evacuating children to Canada and eventually were awarded a boy. His name was Ted Evans and his father was a director in an important English business which had branches in Canada. He was about sixteen years old, and while this was rather older than they had wanted they knew they must not

powerful. The pretty vision of a curly haired child kneeling in prayer vanished. Somewhat dazedly our friends welcomed him, toying silently with the idea that some mistake had been made which presently would be rectified. But apparently there was no mistake, and the Canadian departed leaving the waif with his foster parents. He was shown his room and went soon to bed and to sleep.

IT WAS otherwise with our friends. Various theories crossed their minds as they whispered together, ranging from the notion that the young guest might be a disguised German parachutist to the idea that they had been the victim of a practical joke. Their agitation was due partly to the picture that the word "child" brings to our mind. This lad might be a minor, undoubtedly was a minor, but he seemed fit also to be a miner. Was it possible that in their effort to help England they were helping a young Englishman to escape his own immediate duty? Surely a strapping youth like this could have found some useful work to do in England? Maybe his parents because they were wealthy had connived at his escape from military service.

The hope that it might have been a nightmare was dispelled early the next morning by "Roll Out the Barrel" rumbling in a rich bass from the bathroom.

"He seems to be a cheerful lad, anyway," remarked the host. "Not homesick or anything like that."

"No," agreed the wife. "What time is it?"

The husband looked at his watch. "It's a quarter to six, and I hope to God he doesn't get up this time every morning."

"Well, I'd better go down and get breakfast, I suppose. These English people are early risers. I've heard that they think nothing of walking four or five miles before brekker. Or maybe I mean rugger."

DOWNSTAIRS she found the guest sprawled in an easy chair reading the morning newspaper. He rose politely when she entered the room and said Yes he had slept well, and Yes he usually had his breakfast before seven. The meal passed without incident except for a slight mutual

shock brought about by a casual question, the answer revealing the fact that the household was teetotal, and that certainly beer was never served for breakfast.

There was not much more conversation, for the guest while he may have sounded jovial in the bathroom, showed no expansiveness anywhere else. He answered when spoken to and his replies were polite but monosyllabic. After breakfast he lit his pipe and asked when lunch would be ready. Then he said he thought he would take a stroll. As his host re-assembled the paper that had been left strewn on the floor his expression was more thoughtful than ever. The evacuee returned twenty minutes late for lunch explaining it by a "sorry, old bean" and spent the rest of the afternoon reading, and not being any too particular about where ashes fell from his pipe. What tended to make this annoying was the fact that his host and hostess besides being practically total abstainers were non-smokers. It occurred to them that when they issued their invitation it would have been wise to have mentioned some of their own private habits in the absence of any intimation of the private habits of their waif. They had come to the conclusion from the disarray in which they found his bedroom and his casual way with newspapers and ashes that he had been used to plenty of attention at home and had taken it for granted that there would be similar attention when he arrived in Canada.

BUT they had to guess about his class for he was uncommunicative. He seemed, too, to be absolutely without curiosity and to suppose that other people were without

SINGING SHEELAH

THAT gerrl sure bears a singin' heart;
She carols like a bird
And trills a song as full av joy
As glen folks iver heard.

From dawn to dusk she moils and toils,
But, cuttin' turf, or hay,
Faith, cuttin' rushes, cuttin' wrack,
She sings the live-long day.

O' nights she sleeps on oaten straw,
Her red hand wears no rings,
Her brown foot niver saw a shoe,
Yet like a lark she sings.

And I, wid this fat farm av mine,
My bins stacked high wid wheat,
My grazin' cows you couldn't count,
And my fowl and swine for meat.

I, wid so much the heart desires,
Find naught av which to sing,
But glum I sit and croak avout
The troubles riches bring!

ARTHUR STRINGER.

it. He was always polite, but he volunteered nothing. Yes, he was sorry to leave his parents. Yes, he was glad to see Canada and thought he might like it. Yes, he had a couple of sisters but he did not mention their names. He made no comment whatever upon differences he noted in Canada, or in the home of the Reismuhlers, to England or to his own home. If he understood that he was being taken into the home of a couple of kindly people who had no personal interest in him but wanted to do their bit in the war he showed no sign of it.

"I can't make him out," said the host to us. "It's almost as if his people told him to say nothing when he left home. He can't think we're fifth columnists or something, d'you suppose?"

"Natural English reserve, probably," we hazarded.

"I could do with a good deal less of it," retorted Mr. Reismuhler who himself is the sort of genial citizen who falls easily into conversation with people in gasoline stations and smoking cars and theatre queues. "I think perhaps he should have gone to

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Government house."

The young guest was also rather a trial to Mrs. Reismuhler. The third morning the regular breakfast of bacon and eggs began to pall on him and he asked if there wasn't something else. Apparently he had never seen a whole peach before and when one appeared on his plate he turned it about curiously with his fork and finally asked that his hostess slice it for him. She did, but did it in a way that suggested that the visit was drawing swiftly to an end. The evacuee remained for a full week and then left with the young man who had brought him along in the first place. He was polite as always and

hoped that he hadn't caused any inconvenience, but his manner suggested that if he had it was not of any particular importance. Nor in the month that has intervened has he shown any interest in his hosts.

"Do you suppose," asked Mr. Reismuhler of his wife, "that he thought we were Germans? Our name, you know."

"Our name's all right," she retorted. "Anyway before we were married my name was Evans too."

"Yes, I remember you told him that. But he didn't say anything."

"Maybe he was just too polite for us."

"Maybe"



"No, Ma'm, the notions are now in Aisle F. A recent defence measure has made this the umbrella counter!"

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AYLMER GRAPE JUICE Natural Flavour

Hedges Against the Financial Hazards of War

BY W. A. McKAGUE

INVESTING in war time is a dual problem because it demands both a nearby and a long-term policy. The task of finding, within the hive of industry created by the war, investments which will yield average earnings, is comparatively simple, because the widespread nature of the war business on the one hand, and the excess profits levies on the other hand, tend to put all undertakings in the same boat. You can buy Dominion bonds, or provincial or municipal bonds, or securities of railways, utilities or industrials, knowing that all feed more or less from the same enormous trough, into which is turned every dollar that can be raised by taxing or borrowing.

But the long-term problem is more subtle. The financial artifices surrounding us today may tumble like a house of cards before the war ends, or after it ends. We cannot take a lesson from the last war, which was financed by inflationary methods. Nor can we be any more sure that the present policy, which may most briefly be described as conscription or socialization of capital, will be a lasting success.

The most that the citizen can do, accordingly, is frame a policy based in the first instance on the present, but also having as much regard as possible for the future.

It is evident that government and municipal bonds satisfy the present need, assuming that three per cent or four per cent are adequate yields. Real estate is still the victim of persecution. Corporation securities are satisfactory so long as the destructive effects of high taxes on thin equities are avoided. In short, we have no radical change from recent years, except for new taxes which skim off nearly all the possible cream.

But when we look to the future, and behold the possibility of taxes consuming the milk as well as the

In this war the immediate risk is the socializing tax trend, which strikes first at common stocks, and favors the senior issues when available at attractive prices. But the future hazard of price inflation, either later in the war or after it, cannot be ignored.

This article presents some specific suggestions of security issues that may provide the answer to this dual and difficult problem of investment in wartime.

cream, we may fear that equities are the worst kind of security, for then the net value of production would belong to the state and its bondholders. Or else, if this plan should break down, then the government bondholders will have to be trimmed, in order that private enterprise and profits may be given a new lease of life.

Governments, Municipals

Let us first look at the government and municipal field. Dominion loans of course will be featured by new selling campaigns and artificial controls, and will provide only moderate yield and probable marketability. Most provincial issues are also highly valued. Saskatchewan bonds are 75 to 90, the discounts being hardly enough to compensate for the special risks inherent in them. Alberta's, quoted 50 to 60, appear to have settled into a rut based on the cancellation of half of the interest payments for an indefinite period.

But there are still a few defaulted municipals which could improve, no matter whether business profits continue to be socialized or whether inflation is set loose. Thus Burnaby bonds are about 40, Windsor Separate Schools about 50, and Riverside's about 15. In these and several other instances, there should soon be adjustments or refundings to make the bonds worth as much as, or more than, current quotations.

The group of bonds which has totally failed to recover is the real estate issues. The average for these

appears to be substantially less than five years ago. Declining rentals, mounting taxes, and the inevitable increase in repairs with advancing age, have been responsible. These concerns, like property ownership as a whole, are caught between the upper and the nether millstones, which are slowly grinding out the investor, for at a time when assessments should recognize the factors of depreciation and decreased rentals, the municipalities persist in wholly artificial valuations. Do such bonds present a belated opportunity today? Hardly, because the very same forces continue to depress them. Unless or until the entire scale of earnings is lifted, and the burden of taxes is lightened, by some degree of inflation or other financial adjustment, these bonds can hardly be viewed as attractive.

The Industrial Field

In the industrial field, which is more adaptable to changing conditions, there are some promising issues. One of these is Western Grain Company 6 per cent bonds. There is much against the grain situation, and this concern in particular is identified with a dry territory. But the industry is basic, and there is now enough grain to tax the capacity of every one. Moreover, the company has the right kind of capital structure for our purpose. Against some \$5,000,000 of assets, the bonds amount to \$2,720,000. In some earlier years, bond interest was earned by a considerable margin, and if such

earning conditions return, a considerable slice can be taken by taxes, and still leave enough to cover the bond interest. Thus the common and preferred stock issues are the ones to suffer from the new tax levies. The bonds are quoted under 50, at the time this is written, with interest unpaid for several years.

The facilities of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., for war work lend some attraction to its bonds and those of its subsidiary, Montreal Dry Docks. The record of these concerns has been rather discouraging, in spite of the subsidy enjoyed from the Dominion government. The interest default was quite recent, and in a sense reflects the need of working capital for urgent war business. This business, in aircraft, ship-building, munitions, etc., as well as the company's structural steel, machinery and other lines, should over the next few years rectify its position.

The cream is off the pulp and paper issues, as already pointed out, but the rising prosperity of the industry still leaves some profit possibilities. The Minnesota and Ontario's at about 45 are the cheapest of the first mortgage issues, and a reasonable reorganization plan for this company is now going through. The Abitibi bonds have worked up to over 60, the long dispute regarding this company's reorganization having brought the bondholders to the point of offering the properties for sale under foreclosure. One cannot be sure of the immediate future of the negotiations, and the market may have advanced enough for the present, but by and large the Abitibi bonds should realize their face value.

Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., has accumulated some \$600,000 of net current assets, and in addition has over \$1,200,000 in depreciated value of capital assets, against its first mortgage bond issue of \$1,044,800. A full year's interest, or six per cent, was paid on the bonds in 1939 and again in 1940, but there are still four years' interest in arrears. The strong financial position, and the fact that the company continues with a fair amount of locomotive and other business, warrants inclusion of the bonds in a list of holdings to meet the problem of today. The industry is unstable, but from the financial viewpoint the bond issue is conservative, while at the current market price of about 75 it offers margin for appreciation in the event of inflated business.

Maple Leaf Milling Company's bonded debt was reduced some years ago, but even yet the full interest rate of 5½ per cent is not being paid on the new issue, the holders having agreed to accept 3 per cent until the end of 1943. The working capital of the company has been improved, but is not yet strong. At a market price under 70, the bonds provide fair current yield with chance for appreciation.

Preferred Stocks

The above illustrations are from the bond field, because it furnishes the best instruments for meeting the dual hazards which were outlined at the beginning of this article. Preferred stocks, without any bond priorities, may fill the bill, but they are harder to locate at attractive prices. The Canadian Car and Foundry issue may be considered as one example, this concern having a large interest in airplane and other war business, over and above its normal car, steel and other lines. The preferred stock is in \$25 shares with a dividend rate of 7 per cent, but the dividend is not being paid at present and there are about \$7 per share of arrears. There is a substantial common stock equity to absorb the tax burden, and at the same time the arrears, with a participation privilege as well, offer a large stake in the event of profitable business, when the stock can be bought at around its current level of \$18 per share.

A preferred stock which is usually inactive, because of its unsatisfactory record, but which might gain a new status through war conditions, is that of Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd. Though a year's dividend, or 7 per

cent, was paid early this year, there are still some 60 per cent of arrears on this issue. The strongest feature is the possession by the company of current assets in excess of the face value of the preferred stock. The current quotation is about 60. Obviously, all that is needed to put the stock in good standing is earnings. They may be realized in war-time.

Canada Foundries & Forgings Class A stock has a broken dividend record, and is not yet paying the non-cumulative preferred rate of \$1.50 per share, but it is the sort of business that can do well in war time. The current market is about \$18 per share.

MacKinnon Steel Corporation has a preferred issue with dividend arrears, and partial dividends have been paid in recent years. Quoted at about 55-60, which represents approximately the amount of net current assets per share, the stock is worthy of consideration.

Construction

National Sewer Pipe Company depends on construction work, but there is some of this going on at present, of a character to utilize the company's products. The senior issue is a Class A stock entitled to \$2.40 per annum, which has accumulated as arrears for some years, through lack of adequate earnings. A strong feature is the current asset position, which amounts to about \$30 per share, compared with a market quotation of about \$8 per share.


In Western Canada Flour Mills the senior issue is a preferred stock, on which dividends have accumulated in recent years. Like the Maple Leaf Company, the current asset position is rather weak, and earnings have been unsatisfactory in recent years, but at a market price of less than \$30 per share there are compensating possibilities.

Two inactive textile stocks within the attractive range are Tooke Bros. preferred and Canadian Converters. The former concern has a small bond issue to retire by 1942 but current assets are adequate for this purpose, and the preferred stock, on which there are heavy arrears of dividends, is low priced at less than \$10 per share. Canadian Converters has common stock only, but also has an unusually strong current position, and the earnings that are now being realized, after several poor years, are already reflected in a dividend payment made a few weeks ago.

If the prospects of taxation affecting them are viewed as not too gloomy, other single stock issues may also be examined, especially where the current position makes any improvement in earnings of immediate interest to shareholders. One example is Canadian Wineries, which has paid some dividends in recent years, and which, though possessing about \$6 per share in current assets, is quoted at less than that figure; the blockade of wine supplies from France and Italy leaves our market very largely free from foreign competition. Cockshutt Plow, though not a dividend payer at present, is also in fair current position, its need being a restoration of earning power. Ford Motor is an active issue in unusually good current position, paying dividends, and enjoying war business in addition to regular output.

These typical issues appear to be painfully neglectful of the "blue chip" stocks of bygone years, when there seemed to be so much in store for Montreal Power, Noranda, Royal Bank and others which at times soared to great heights on the ground that future expansion would be all to the good. But if our initial analysis was right, and taxes are to eat down into a stable or slowly rising level of profit, then equity stocks are to be avoided.

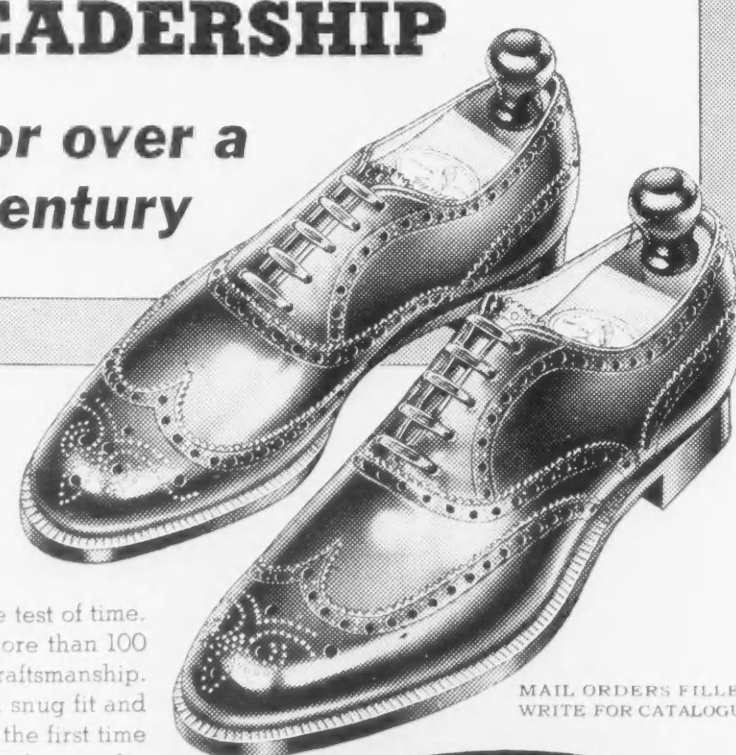
The trend can be particularly harsh on thin equities such as Canada Steamships, Canada Cement, and Massey-Harris common issues. Even where there is a single issue, as in Noranda or National Steel Car, taxes may rise faster than profits, and impair the per share results. That in fact is happening with some concerns today.




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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1940

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Canadians Must Be Made More War Loan Conscious

BY WARNER A. HIGGINS

CANADA'S Second War Loan is fully subscribed but Canadians may question as to whether the campaign was entirely a success. In a period of twelve days the total of subscriptions exceeded by \$42,248,300 the required \$300,000,000 but, in the period, there were times when the campaign lagged badly. This is in sharp contrast to the First War Loan of last January when the required \$200,000,000 was over-subscribed in less than three days and the total of subscriptions reached \$321,276,850 in five days. Superficially, the comparison is not favorable to the recent loan. Are we falling down in our financial support of Canada's war effort?

Definitely, the answer is No! The objective was reached under conditions which were much more difficult than those attending the first loan and thereby success was achieved. While it was by no means a failure, the campaign did not progress as rapidly as had been expected and to many it was disappointing. But there was no heavy over-subscription such as attended the war loans of 1915-1919 and Dominion financing of recent years. Does this augur badly for the Third War Loan which must come in 1941? Are there lessons to be learned from the recent loan which can be applied in future loan campaigns?

Time to Start Now

Undoubtedly there are faults to be corrected. It is not improbable that the next loan campaign will be run on quite a different basis and will be much more similar to the intensive, decentralized and highly successful efforts that put the Victory Loans over the top in 1917, 1918 and 1919. In any event it is apparent that more time for preparation is required and planning must be started immediately for the Third War Loan to be offered months hence.

The truly splendid effort expended on the Second War Loan should not be minimized however. The staff of the Bank of Canada who directed the loan, the chartered banks, the investment dealers, other authorized agents, and volunteer workers deserve every credit for completing a task involving a great deal of hard work. The net remains, however, that there was too much centralization, insufficient time for preliminary preparation and an undue optimism at the outset. The nature of the selling job that had to be done on the people of Canada was not recognized in Ottawa. All this need not and must not happen again.

The question might be raised as to whether the Dominion government required \$300,000,000 at just this time. It is unlikely that a delay of a month in announcing the loan would have cramped the public purse but that month would have seen crops in the barn and granary across Canada and would have given investment dealers and their agents more time to prepare. The preliminary announcement came in August when many were away on holiday and plans could not be made immediately.

Tax Burden Greater

Since Canadians purchased \$200,000,000 of First War Loan bonds last January the impact of heavy taxes has been felt by all classes. The federal government has followed a policy of paying for as much as possible of this war by direct taxation. To do this personal and corporation income taxes have been raised and excess profits have been subjected to additional levies. The weekly pay envelope of most workers has been affected. Many large taxpayers are acutely aware of the necessity of building up sufficient cash reserves to meet their taxes when due and, with some lack of inter-departmental

Canada's Second War Loan went "over the top" but the margin was all too thin.

There will be a Third War Loan and, quite probably, a Fourth. Now is the time to make sure that they will not lag but will be as successful as were the Victory Loans of 1917, 1918 and 1919.

The weaknesses apparent in the recent loan campaign must be corrected while they are yet fresh in mind. It is for this purely constructive purpose and with no intention of belittling the really hard work that was done on the recent loan that Saturday Night publishes this article.

diplomacy, the income tax authorities politely drew attention to this necessity during the course of the loan. This direct taxation has only been felt in the past two months and undoubtedly influenced the size of many subscriptions.

Canadians have bought War Savings Certificates since they were offered last May while others have yet to complete payment on bonds purchased last January with the aid of employers. The fact that bonds of \$50 denomination were not available in the recent loan tended to reduce the number of small subscribers and, when the final figures are available, it is quite possible that there will be fewer individual orders than the 178,363 reported for the first loan.

Many large corporate investors bought as much or more of the Second War Loan as they did of the First

but the fact remains that no war loan can be a success unless it has the support of hundreds of thousands of small investors many of whom have never bought bonds before, must be made responsive and must be sold. It is true that the fervor of Canadians is not at the same pitch as it was in 1918 when 1,140,057 subscriptions were received for the Second Victory Loan but that is all the more reason for adequate preparation for the next war loan.

Publicity Inadequate

The preliminary publicity on the loan was too highly optimistic as was also the case in the first loan. Last January excessive optimism over the assured success of the loan stopped many a small investor from subscribing. In that case it was justified, if



BOUND TO BREAK DOWN SOONER OR LATER

injurious, but in the recent loan it neither had the same basis nor did it help the campaign. Coupled with the announcement of large individual subscriptions in the first few days of the loan such optimism leads small investors to believe that their small subscriptions are not needed.

With the initial blast of optimism over it was apparent that scant preparation had been made in Ottawa for a two-week campaign and the tempo of the drive tended to diminish

rather than accelerate despite valiant efforts at resuscitation. There was, it is true, a stronger appeal to patriotism and more emphasis on posters, military parades and displays and speakers but, aside from the persistent efforts of chartered banks, investment dealers and authorized agents, there was no organized and sustained national drive that continued until the \$300,000,000 was reached and exceeded. It was the determined selling effort of investment dealers in the second week that really put the loan over the top.

For too long it has been usual that Dominion loans have been heavily over-subscribed and their success a foregone conclusion. Much of this over-subscription has been the result of "padding" of orders by dealers and large institutional investors and the total of subscriptions represented not so much the total of bonds wanted for investment as the buyers' estimate of how much had to be ordered in order to secure the amount wanted. Thus, if the investor wished to secure \$50,000 of bonds and estimated that he would be allotted only 50 per cent of his subscription, he would subscribe for \$100,000. In a very considerable degree the large over-subscription of past Dominion loans was artificial and not truly indicative of the real demand.

No "Padding"

To some extent this was true of the First War Loan when large investors were allotted only 40 per cent of their subscriptions but there was little if any "padding" of orders in the recent loan. Not only was "padding" wisely discouraged by the Bank of Canada but conditions were not propitious and this undoubtedly accounts in part for the lack of heavy over-subscription to the Second War Loan; a feature which does not seem to compare favorably with recent Dominion financing but which nevertheless is constructive.

Conditions are by no means the same today as they were during the last war but there are lessons to be learned from the highly successful Victory Loan campaigns. There was no Bank of Canada then and no highly centralized authority but there was a truly national effort in which every province and city and hamlet was fully organized in a sustained drive that reached every citizen in home, office, factory and school.

Such methods can be used again successfully with such changes as may be required by new conditions but too much centralization, too much formality, too little acceptance of seasoned advice and lack of understanding of the public mind will never ease the difficulties of war financing. If Canadians are to make an outstanding success of the next war loan (as they can) it is not too early to start preparations now.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Restrictions Can Do Harm

BY P. M. RICHARDS

AS MORE and more of Canada's productive capacity is diverted from normal peacetime to war production, the shortage of non-war goods, already becoming marked in some lines, clearly must increase. This will inconvenience the public but will not displease the authorities desirous of preventing an inflationary rise in prices, holding down public consumption, and having the larger supply of money in the public's hands go into tax payments and into war bonds rather than into the purchase of non-essentials.

But the check to production of non-war goods can be carried too far, until, in fact, it harms rather than helps the national war effort and is definitely detrimental to the underlying economic situation.

For example, one of the things needed to sustain and advance the war effort is the production of all the gold possible, because purchasing power not only in Canada but also in much-needed American dollars. This is not just a matter of maintaining and increasing the production of existing mines; it logically includes the development of new gold properties—development requiring not only capital but mining machinery. The machinery must be obtainable or gold production and the national war effort will suffer. Yet the firms which produce mining machinery are also now engaged in turning out war products, and at present the national emphasis is on the war products.

Errors Are Dangerous

This country has now reached a rather dangerous stage in the development of its war economy—dangerous in that the continued emphasis on speed in war production may, unless the greatest care and foresight are used, cause economic maladjustments that will diminish both the productiveness of the war program and the effectiveness of national reconstruction after the war.

Certainly the first essential, when the war broke out, was to get the nation's war effort under way. Troops had to be raised and industry had to get busy producing munitions and supplies. That was relatively simple. But as the volume of production and the variety of products increased, including many items not previously manufactured in this country, the national effort became much more complex. In some cases there were shortages of needed materials and

parts because the industries which had produced them were now concentrating their efforts on items classified as war products. These shortages of supposedly non-war goods held up production of war goods. And the unnecessary stoppage of production of the non-war goods helped to further disrupt an economy already strained by the abrupt change-over to war.

Restrict Car Production?

It is reported that the authorities are now considering a further move toward restricting the production and sale of automobiles for other than military purposes. In support of this there is the fact, as stated in a current news item, that the annual automobile show has been cancelled. These are very serious times, indeed, but this is also a very serious step. If the restriction or even the stoppage of normal production by the automobile plants will advance Canada's cause, either by making a larger output of war products possible or by conserving various war-useful materials that enter into the production of automobiles, ordinary economic considerations must go by the board. But it should first be determined that this is the case.

Canada's automobile industry is too important a factor to treat lightly. It is one of the largest Canadian industries. In 1938 (latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures) no less than 22,772 Canadian workers were employed in the manufacture of automobiles and automobile supplies, and these workers received \$30,343,358 in wages and salaries. Important cities—Windsor, Oshawa, St. Catharines—are almost entirely dependent on the automobile industry. Thousands of workers in other industries and cities also owe their livelihood to it. It is one of the biggest contributors to industrial research and progress.

Obviously this is no industry to monkey with. If the purpose of the proposal to restrict or stop non-military production of automobiles is merely that of reducing the public's power to consume, there are surely other and more fruitful fields of operation, presenting less likelihood of harming the national economy.

The whole situation in respect of Canada's munitions and war supplies reflects the urgent need for better co-ordination of direction. As things are, responsibility is diffused and decisions are made in haste, under pressure. It is high time that more effective control was established.



GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to get your advice on a problem. I am holding some Tooke Bros. preferred stock which as you know hasn't paid dividends for years and I'm getting to think that it will never pay dividends again. Or do you think it will? What I really want to know is whether or not you would advise me to sell and buy something that has a little better prospects.

—R. D. C., Toronto, Ont.

I think I would. There are a number of good stocks available at attractive prices at the present time and it seems to me that you would be well advised to switch to one of these which would afford you not only a comparatively secure income but attractive appreciation possibilities as well.

I understand that Tooke's operations are continuing to show an improvement over those of one year ago. At the present time, military orders are lending a fillip to the company's business. Full-year results will depend largely on the important Christmas and New Year's trade which comes in the second half of the year; and judging by improved consumer purchasing power, a satisfactory showing should be made. The company entered the current year with a larger backlog of orders than was on hand at the beginning of 1939, when 13 cents per share was earned. However, the company's earnings have been unsatisfactory over the past several years and the Excess Profits Tax is liable to prove a hindrance to any important improvement. Net in 1939 was \$1,290 against a deficit of \$62,492 in 1938, net of \$32,966 in 1937 and a deficit of \$77,616 in 1936. The financial position needs at-

tention. Arrears on the preferred amount to \$63 per share.

Tooke Bros., Limited, is engaged in manufacturing and importing men's goods, including shirts, collars, neckwear, underwear, etc. Through entire stock ownership it controls the United Paper Box Company.

SHERRITT GORDON

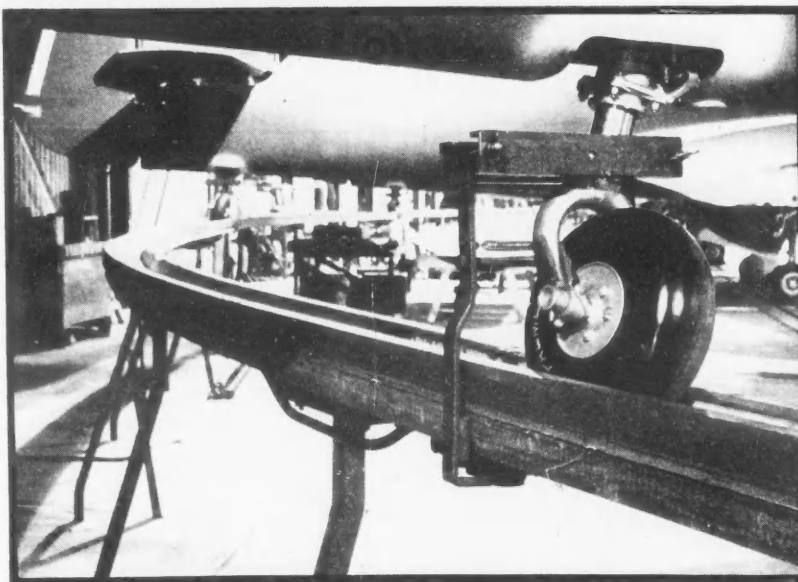
Editor, Gold & Dross:

Does the payment of five cents in July indicate that Sherritt Gordon Mines is likely in the near future to go on an established dividend basis? I would also thank you for some figures as to earnings, financial position and property development.

L. L. R., Saskatoon, Sask.

No, the recent action of directors of Sherritt Gordon Mines in declaring an initial interim payment does not appear to portend early establishment of a definite dividend policy. At the annual meeting in May, the company's president stated that the working capital position was now considered to be adequate for such action, but that future payments would depend on the price of copper and he could make no predictions in this regard. The company has a large cash surplus, current assets at the end of 1939 being valued at \$2,187,516, as against current liabilities of \$266,654, hence, it is possible further interim distributions may be made out of the accumulated cash surplus.

Earnings were higher in the second quarter of the current year with profits, after taxes, but before write-offs, being \$204,914, which compared with \$198,559 in the previous three months. In the first six months of 1940, realized profits, after taxes of \$12,200, but before other write-offs,



THE TAIL WHEEL of a Miles Master training plane, which is rated as the fastest machine of this type in the world, in the rail of the first track assembly line to be introduced into a British aircraft factory. The track is similar to a tramway track and small carriages attached to a winch pull the whole line through the various stages. Output of these very essential craft has been increased.

amounted to \$403,473, as compared with \$383,551 in the same period last year, before taxes and other write-offs. It is reasonable to expect that further improvement was effected in the company's financial position as capital expenditures in the first six months of the year were only \$45,600.

The mine is stated to have never been in a more satisfactory condition. The east mine has been put into production which means a more flexible operation. In the west mine, a winze is being sunk from the 6th level in preparation for opening up the 7th and 8th levels.

UNITED CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I wonder if you would be good enough to review as fully as possible the United Corporation Limited. I hold a \$1,000 5 per cent bond, 20 shares of the "A" stock and 500 shares of the "B" stock. Do you regard this company as being capably managed? Any remarks that you may make will be appreciated. Please rate my holdings.

B. N. S., Winnipeg, Man.

The 5 per cent bonds of United Corporation, Limited, have average appeal for income, coupled with limited appreciation possibilities. The "A" stock can be rated as a businessman's investment. The "B" stock has, I think, little attraction. No dividends have ever been paid on this last issue and payments are not a near-term likelihood.

United Corporation, Limited, was formed in 1933 to take over the affairs of Consolidated Investment Corporation. The latter was formed in 1929 to invest and reinvest its resources in government, municipal, public service and industrial bonds and shares, to participate in underwritings, to organize or to assist in organizing companies and syndicates, and to act as managers.

As at December 31, 1939, the portfolio of United Corporation was diversified as follows: 24.62 per cent in bonds; 21.29 per cent in preferred stocks; and 51.53 per cent in common stock. The balance 2.56 per cent was in cash. The management of the company appears to be able and the financial position is satisfactory. Net investment income in the year ended December 31, 1939, was \$138,296, against \$136,884 in 1938 and \$203,569 in 1937.

O'BRIEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a recent purchaser of O'Brien Gold Mines shares I would greatly appreciate some information as to earnings and dividends. Are dividend payments this year lower than in 1939?

R. G. G., Verdun, Que.

With the payment of 5 cents a share on September 28, O'Brien Gold Mines will have in the current year disbursed 10 cents a share, as compared with 20 cents in 1939, in two dividends of 10 cents each. The reduction in dividends reflects a decline in earnings during the present

fiscal year which ends September 30, resulting from the company's policy of treating a lower grade of ore, which is more in line with the grade of ore reserves.

Net profits, before taxes, depreciation and deferred development, for the nine months ended June 30, were just under \$411,000, indicating possible net earnings for the whole year of approximately \$550,000. In the previous fiscal year net profits, before charges, were \$815,000, and after making all allowances, including write-offs, were equal to just over 15½ cents per share.

A program for the opening of four new levels is underway. A winze is to be sunk from the 2,000 to 2,500-foot horizon and this work is justified by diamond drilling below the main shaft. The drilling cut high values in the No. 4 vein about 100 feet below the 2,000-foot level. Mill tonnage is likely to be stepped up to around 200 tons daily.

WINISK RIVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have received valuable information from your columns in the past and now would appreciate information on Winisk River Mines. Is there a mill on this property?

H. J. F., Moncton, Ont.

No, Winisk River Mines has not a mill and has only had early stage exploration, so naturally the shares are speculative. The property is a gold-copper prospect, consisting of 720 acres in an unsurveyed area of the Patricia district, some distance north of the Pickle Crow section.

Considerable surface work and a little diamond drilling has been completed which is reported to have given some encouragement. The company plans diamond drilling and further surface exploration once they can secure the necessary finances. Seven mineralized veins were disclosed on surface, two of which showed some promise.

MOORE CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy Moore Corporation common stock as an investment. Do you agree with this advice?

O. L. R., Dartmouth, N.S.

Yes, I do. The common stock of Moore Corporation has attraction for income coupled with limited appreciation possibilities.

Proof that the business of Moore Corporation has improved during the current fiscal year is to be found in the recent increase in the quarterly dividend on the common stock from 40 to 50 cents per share. During the past few years, directors of Moore Corporation have adopted the practice of declaring a bonus at the year end. This extra amounted to 60 cents per share on January 2, 1940, and to 40 cents on January 3, 1939. The last payment brought dividends applicable to 1939 earnings to \$2.20 per share—the highest in the company's history, but still well under 1939's earnings of \$3.59 per

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per Share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st October, 1940, to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
5th September, 1940. Manager.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¼% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1940 to Shareholders of record as at close of business September 15th, 1940, in Canadian Funds.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 215

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager
Toronto, 12th September 1940

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 201

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1940, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of November next, to shareholders of record of 30th September, 1940.

By order of the Board,
H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager
Toronto, 11th September, 1940.

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GOLD & DROSS

share. The best indication, then, of 1940 earnings will be given when the amount of the year-end disbursement is ascertained. The financial position is traditionally strong.

Moore Corporation, through its subsidiaries, is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commercial forms and sales books sold to a wide variety of business establishments. Sales offices are maintained in most of the large cities in the United States and Canada so that, as you can see, the company's operations faithfully reflect the activity of business generally in both countries.

PAMOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate an opinion on Pamour Porcupine. I have been told that it is intending to step up daily production; is this correct? What are the approximate share earnings?

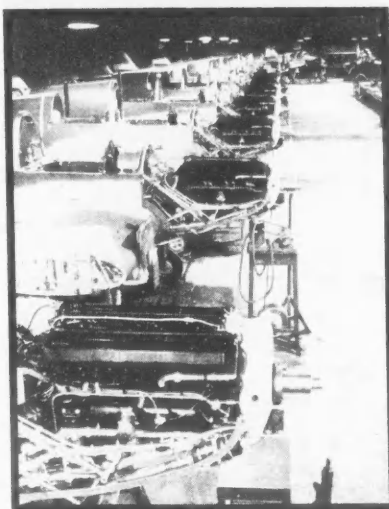
J. S. P., Niagara Falls, Ont.

At the Pamour Porcupine Mines' annual meeting it was intimated that no mill tonnage increase was contemplated, at least not this year, and I have heard of no change in its

plans. The situation generally I understand is about the same with tonnage capacity for the present pretty well stabilized at around 1,600 tons daily.

The company is now liable for the higher taxes, as it is out of the exemption class, and tax reserves of \$123,200 for the first half of the current year, were nearly eleven times higher than in the same half of 1939. However, net profit for that period, after making allowance for depreciation, pre-production expenditure and taxes, was equivalent to about 7½ cents a share, as compared with 6½ cents per share in the preceding half year, and 7 cents in the first half of 1939.

Despite the higher taxes earnings this year may be slightly better because of a moderate improvement in grade. Recovery has been around \$5 as compared with \$4.37 in 1939, but as the grade of ore reserves is \$5 there is little likelihood of raising the average of millfeed without it having a harmful effect on the mine. As last year's net was about 13½ cents a share it is reasonable to expect a repetition in 1940 of the 1939 disbursements of 12 cents a share.



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Western Oil

BY T. E. KEYES

RECENTLY I received a couple of letters inquiring about the possibilities of Royalties on wells in the Vermilion field. Unfortunately the writer omitted sending me a prospectus, but from the information available it would appear that each one per cent. royalty (the type is not made clear) is offered at \$2,000.00 each, and that, in all, 50 such royalties are offered on each well. The proceeds are presumably used for drilling the well and production equipment etc. If my information is correct this would mean that \$100,000 is being raised for each well.

I am told that wells in this field, with the latest type drilling equipment, can be drilled to the present producing horizon in the cretaceous formation, and equipped with reasonable tankage and other production equipment, at around \$15,000. However, \$25,000 should be the very maximum amount required for each well, even with obsolete equipment.

The cretaceous producing horizon in this field is only 1850 feet deep. Of course if the wells are going to be drilled deeper into the Devonian and ordovician limestones, the cost of drilling the wells would be more. From the inquiries received I take it that the wells to be drilled are only testing the cretaceous formations, and if such is the case, then in my opinion the price of each one per cent. net preferred or even gross royalty on one well should be from \$500 to \$700 at the very outside. In setting a price of \$500 for each one per cent. net preferred royalty, I am assuming the capital set up provides for 50 net preferred royalties being offered to the public, and the well being drilled to the cretaceous formation.

While seismic and other surveys show excellent possibilities of obtaining production in the devonian

formations at comparatively shallow depths, investors should bear in mind that these horizons have not as yet been tested in the Vermilion field, and consequently when they participate in such a royalty they are wild-cattling or taking a real gamble.

The prices of royalties in the Vermilion field should not be compared with Turner Valley, where the cost



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LIFE INSURANCE



THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

408

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of the New York stock market was last confirmed as downward. The short-term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 and reconfirmed on September 4.

NEW MARKET TREND AHEAD?

In recent Forecasts we have pointed out that the 1941 and 1942 American business outlook, or the forthcoming rearmament boom, calls for higher stock prices in those years than levels currently prevailing. We have likewise indicated that there is a period more immediately ahead, that is, the next four to six weeks, when the New York market may overlook the longer-range business influence because of foreign developments.

Stated otherwise, it would not be an illogical development for the market, at some point over the next one to three months, to break entirely away from the foreign influence that has been a depressant for over a year in favor of the realities at the home front. In accomplishing this break-away, however, it would be equally in order if there were a preceding period of price weakness on which the rise would then be erected.

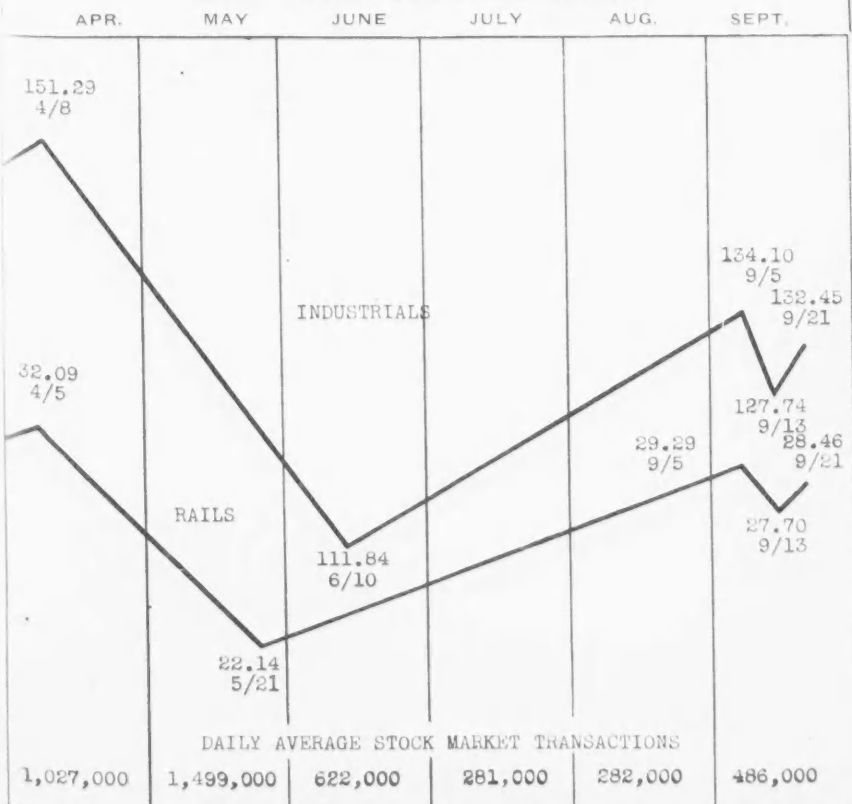
Stock prices have now been advancing for over three months or not far short of the average duration of a technical advance. During this period the Dow-Jones industrial average has effected a 57% retracement of its panic break; the rail average, 70%. Normal limits to this retracement were projected herein shortly after culmination of the panic break at 125/139 on the industrial average, 25/30 on the rail average. These figures compare with recent peaks of 134.10 and 29.29.

INTERVAL OF UNCERTAINTY

Altogether, the New York stock market has reached a price area which, while admitting some further advance, is nevertheless one where caution should be exercised, so far as concerns the intermediate movement of prices. This price area likewise corresponds with an interval, of about four to six weeks' duration, of maximum uncertainty both as concerns the foreign situation and the domestic political outlook.

Panic declines of the past have been followed by a rally normally cancelling 40% to 60%, although sometimes more, of the movement, and then by an irregular sag ultimately carrying the price to about the old low point. The panic break of some months back may prove an exception to this rule but, in the absence of news developments to the contrary, this factor should at least be kept in mind.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



of drilling is about 10 times as great and where production is likewise usually much greater than in the Battleview No. 2 well, the initial crude producer at Vermilion, which was drilled by Franco Oils Limited, and which I am informed is presently producing about 50 bbls. a day on pump. The average present production of the 118 crude producers in Turner Valley, operated at their maximum efficient production, is approximately 225 bbls. a day.

It is difficult to set an arbitrary price on royalties in either producing or drilling well in Turner Valley or other fields, but it seems to me that where new wells are being financed through the sale of net preferred royalties, the amount of money to be raised from the public should be approximately the amount required to drill and equip the well, and the gross or senior royalties to the government or others should not exceed 20 per cent.

My observation is that the common stocks in several Turner Valley producing companies offer much greater opportunities than do most of the royalties on producing wells. In other words the average price of royalties is much higher than the average price of other oil securities.

The Dominion Oil Commissioner, G. R. Cottrell, has arrived in Calgary and he tells me that he is going to look into all phases of the oil business in Alberta.

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— TIME —

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Financial Responsibility Law or Compulsory Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There is no doubt that the three major problems arising from automobile accidents are: (1) how to prevent them; (2) how to distribute their economic consequences; and (3) how to insure the financial responsibility of persons who may be liable to others for damage or compensation.

While it is undoubtedly highly desirable that all drivers or owners of motor vehicles should be financially responsible for the consequences of the accidents they cause, and that financially irresponsible motorists should be kept off the roads, it is also true, as proved by the experience in Massachusetts, that making insurance compulsory will have no appreciable direct effect on the occurrence of accidents, although it certainly will produce more claims for indemnity.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extensive efforts put forth to cut down traffic hazards, motor accidents continue to exact an alarming toll of life and limb. And, despite the existence of financial responsibility laws for motorists in all the Provinces except Quebec and in 34 States across the line, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, many of those injured in these accidents through no fault of their own are unable to obtain any indemnity from the persons responsible for their injuries.

Under our financial responsibility laws, a person applying for registration of a motor vehicle or for a driver's license is not required to prove his financial responsibility to pay for accidents for which he may be responsible through the ownership or operation of a car. But if such accident occurs, and he is unable to pay or does not pay any judgment against him for damages on account of injury to or death of any person, or on account of damage to property in excess of \$100 (in Ontario the amount is \$25; in Saskatchewan, \$50; and in Manitoba, any judgment) his owner's permit and driver's license will be suspended, and he will not be permitted to drive his car again nor allow it to be driven by another person until all judgments are satisfied and until he has filed proof of financial responsibility for the future.

Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished in any of the following forms: 1. An insurance policy certificate issued by an authorized insurance company for \$5,000 \$10,000 public liability and \$1,000 property damage on each motor vehicle. (The insurance company furnishes a certificate that a policy is issued and the certificate must be filed with the licensing authority). 2. The bond of an authorized guarantee or surety company. (In Ontario and Nova Scotia a bond with approved personal sureties may be accepted). 3. A deposit of money to the amount of \$11,000 for each vehicle.

License Suspension

Upon conviction of certain driving offences, a driver or owner may have his license suspended. While these driving offences are not the same in all Provinces, they include reckless driving, and, if injury to person or property occurs, driving to common danger, careless driving, racing, exceeding speed limit, driving without a license, leaving scene of accident without rendering assistance and giving name and address, failure to report accident when required, etc. A license so suspended shall not be reinstated, nor shall any new driver's or owner's permit be issued until proof of financial responsibility is furnished.

In all Provinces having financial responsibility laws except Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, proof of financial responsibility may be required before the issuance of an owner's permit or driver's license or their renewal to any person under the age of 21 years or over the age of 65 years. In all such Provinces except Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, proof of financial responsibility may also be required from any per-

son who, while driving any motor vehicle, is involved in and is, in the opinion of the Minister in charge of the licensing of motor vehicles, responsible in whole or in part for any accident resulting in death or injury to any person or in damage to property in excess of \$100.

While these financial responsibility laws have produced worthwhile results, they have not protected the innocent victims of motor accidents to the required extent, nor have they made our streets and highways noticeably safer.

Massachusetts Law

This is one of the main reasons why there is an insistent demand both in Canada and the United States for the adoption of more drastic measures in dealing with the situation. In Massachusetts they have attempted to solve the problem by a compulsory insurance law under which no person is issued a license to drive an automobile on the public highway unless he first proves his financial responsibility by filing a cash bond or a certificate of insurance to ensure that damages up to a certain amount will be paid if he is held legally liable for them. This does not apply to property damage or to damage sustained off the public highway.

One of the objections to the Massachusetts law is that it does not afford any protection, as a general rule, to the victim of the first accident or any other accident caused by the driver or owner of an automobile with other than Massachusetts license plates. Under the law, a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident may be operated in Massachusetts (assuming it is properly registered in its home State) without the need of a Massachusetts registration for the length of time an automobile owned by a Massachusetts resident may be operated in such other State without registration. But a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident may not be operated in Massachusetts (a) for more than thirty days in any one year, or (b) for more than thirty days after the owner has a permanent place of abode or business or employment in Massachusetts, unless the owner has insurance.

In most other States, non-residents are not required to register motor vehicles owned by them until they have been operated in those States for at least thirty days. Thus it is evident that the vast majority of non-residents operating cars in Massachusetts are operating them in the State without being required either to register such vehicles in Massachusetts or to maintain insurance. That is, the compulsory law generally does not apply to the out-of-state automobile owner, the non-resident, the foreigner, or the person who operates in Massachusetts cars with numbers or license plates of States other than Massachusetts.

With regard to the number of non-resident motorists entering the State during the year, there are evidently no definite means of knowing just how many they are, but it is estimated that there must be as many out-of-state cars in the State at some time or other in the twelve months as there are cars to be registered.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Please be good enough to advise me as to the standing of the Commercial Travelers Accident Mutual Association of America. Are they licensed to transact business in Ontario?

M. P. A., Port Colborne, Ont.

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Utica, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Ottawa, was incorporated and commenced business in 1883, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registration since November 7, 1933.

It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government of Ottawa of \$22,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1940 its total assets in this country were \$73,578, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$14,885, showing a surplus in Canada of \$58,693. Its head office financial statement showed total admitted assets of \$3,926,745, and a surplus over reserves and all liabilities of \$1,935,118.

Assessment liability of members is limited to the amount of one assessment. Each assessment, according to the by-laws, shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$6.00 for each single benefit membership or \$12.00 for each double benefit membership. Members may be reinstated by qualifying for membership just as when they first joined and by paying \$3 if a single benefit member and \$6 if a double benefit. All benefits cease upon the discontinuance of premium payments, except where a claim is pending at the time premium payments cease.

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Gold Production and Taxation

A VANCOUVER reader of SATURDAY NIGHT who objects to Mr. Travers Carey's recent article on "The Outlook for Gold Stocks" asks us to publish the following table on comparative gold production in Canada, Australia and South Africa. It shows, he says, that (1) Taxation caused decreased production in both South Africa and Canada; (2) The increased production is in inverse relation to the amount of taxation imposed; (3) If Canada had done as well as Australia which levies no income tax whatever either state or federal we would have had an

additional \$800,000,000 in gold production in the last eight years.

It should be noted that in this table the percentage of change, in the case of each country, relates to the year in which the currency of that country "broke" or lost its previous relationship with sterling. The "potential additional increase on basis of Australia" shows (as our Vancouver correspondent sees it) the additional gold production Canada would have enjoyed if this country had followed the tax policy of Australia. Actually, of course, the level of taxation is by no means the only factor affecting the rate of gold production.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN OUNCES

| | South Africa | % of change | Australia | % of change | Canada | % of change | Additional Potential Increase on basis of Australia |
|------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| 1929 | 10,412,326 | | 427,159 | | 1,928,308 | | |
| 1930 | 10,716,351 | | 466,593 | exchange broke | 2,102,068 | | |
| 1931 | 10,877,777 | | 595,123 | + 27% | 2,693,892 | exchange broke | |
| 1932 | 11,558,532 | exchange broke | 714,135 | + 53% | 3,044,387 | + 13% | 1,077,300 |
| 1933 | 11,013,712 | - 4% | 830,267 | + 78% | 2,949,309 | + 10% | 1,845,800 |
| 1934 | 10,479,857 | - 8% | 887,490 | + 90% | 2,972,074 | + 11% | 2,146,400 |
| 1935 | 10,773,991 | - 6% | 914,737 | + 96% | 3,283,121 | + 22% | 1,996,900 |
| 1936 | 11,339,411 | - 2% | 1,176,095 | + 152% | 3,730,000 | + 38% | 3,058,600 |
| 1937 | 11,734,595 | + 1% | 1,366,000 | + 193% | 4,054,799 | + 50% | 3,838,300 |
| 1938 | 12,160,392 | + 4% | 1,592,615 | + 241% | 4,725,100 | + 75% | 4,461,100 |
| 1939 | 12,800,000 | + 10% | 1,643,993 | + 252% | 5,045,800 | + 87% | 4,436,700 |
| | | | | | TOTAL | | 22,861,100 |
| | | | | | | | at \$35 per oz. \$800,138,500 |

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

LAKE SHORE MINES at Kirkland Lake may be expected to increase its production of gold in the reasonably near future. This was foreshadowed at the annual meeting when definite reference was made to plans of the company to take a lead in the furtherance of Canada's war effort. Having in mind the recent request from Ottawa for gold producers to intensify their efforts, this can mean only one thing for Lake Shore—a rising output of gold.

Lake Shore has ore reserves that may be estimated at scores of millions in the sections so far developed, and with possibly hundreds of millions still to be mined as work proceeds.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines announces the company will omit the quarterly dividend normally payable at the end of September. Operations continue steady at the reduced scale made necessary through temporary loss of refining facilities in Norway. However, under arrangements made with International Nickel, a steady rate of production has been established and the company will begin to derive benefits of sales and collections by the closing quarter of the current year.

Siscoe Gold Mines made \$255,209 during the first half of the current year. This was sufficient to cover dividend requirements of three cents per share quarterly, and leave a balance of some \$26,000. Costs of material and supplies continue to increase, but officials express the view that ways may be found to reduce expenditures in other directions to sufficient extent to offset the rising cost of material and supplies and thereby maintain the current dividend rate.

The great increase in gold production in Northern Ontario may be attributed to considerable extent to the foresight of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, former premier of the province of Ontario. It was Mr. Ferguson who declared the development of hydro-electric energy must precede rather than follow industry, and who put his words into action through development of Abitibi Canyon for the convenience of the mines of Northern Ontario. Not only is that great plant now taxed to full capacity to provide energy for the mines, but a further

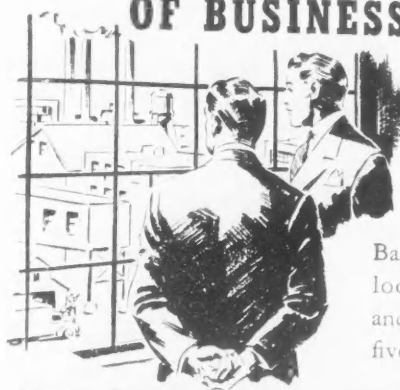
20,000 horsepower is being purchased from the nearby Abitibi Power and Paper Company. Had it not been for the development of Abitibi Canyon by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, there would have been a bottle-neck through which could have flowed much less gold and much smaller quantities of nickel and copper than at present.

Hasaga Gold Mines at Red Lake has doubled the capacity of its mill. Within the next few days the plant will be ready to operate at 300 tons daily. Hoisting equipment is to be geared to around 450 tons per day. Hand-sorting will eliminate about 150 tons and with 300 tons going to the mill, recoveries of over 87 per ton are expected.

Gold imports into the United States during the second week of September were \$72,430,633, thereby showing continued decline. Canada shipped \$54,598,820 of the amount involved during the week.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines will pay a bonus of five cents per share together with the regular four-weekly dividend of five cents payable October 7.

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